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EFFORT IS EXPECTED IN GREAT BRITAIN TO REUNITE COALITION

Political World Much Occupied
With Premier's Supposed Cab-
inet Difficulties—George N.
Barnes Resigns His Portfolio

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
The political world here, while re-
sponding to the historical watchword,
"Keep your eye on Paisley," is also
much occupied with Mr. Lloyd George's
supposed Cabinet difficulties, though
these are certainly exaggerated. Never-
theless some characteristic effort by the
Premier to rehabilitate the Coalition is
certainly expected, possibly on the eve
of Parliament's reassembling.

Meantime great efforts are being
made by his colleagues to induce
George N. Barnes, Minister without
portfolio, whose resignation was re-
ported yesterday, to withdraw his resig-
nation, which would incidentally
place the remaining Labor ministers
in a difficult position. In his letter of
resignation to the Premier, Mr. Barnes
is said to have declared that with
peace signed, the task which his
constituents had returned him to dis-
charge was fulfilled and the time had
come for him to reconsider his posi-
tion.

Some of Mr. Barnes' friends, it may
be said, regard his position of Min-
ister without portfolio as anomalous
and unsatisfactory, especially with
prominent ministers like Winston
Spencer Churchill and the Lord
Chancellor declaring that Labor is un-
fit to govern and endeavoring to con-
solidate the Coalition on an anti-
Labor Party basis.

Mr. Barnes remains a Labor man
and it is not impossible that if he
were satisfied as to his future status
as a Labor member of the Cabinet
and as to the future policy of the
Coalition, he might withdraw his
resignation. Generally speaking,
whether current reports are ex-
aggerated or not, the Barnes question
represents one phase of the task of
more effectively combining the Coali-
tion, to which Mr. Lloyd George must
now apply his great abilities.

Mr. Asquith on Finance

Former Premier Addresses His First
Open Meeting in Paisley

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
H. H. Asquith, the former British
Premier and Liberal candidate, ad-
dressed his first open meeting yester-
day in Central Hall, Paisley, and be-
gan his presentation of the lines upon
which constructive opposition of the
government should proceed. Yester-
day he devoted himself to finance, de-
livering what is described as one of
the best platform speeches he has ever
made. There was a very active hos-
tile element in the audience, but a
resolution pledging the meeting to do
all in its power to return Mr. Asquith
was declared carried by a large ma-
jority.

The former Premier was subjected
to vigorous heckling by both written
and verbal questions, which he met
with the tranquillity and good humor
of an old political campaigner. Mr.
Asquith is at his best on finance, and
his speech, as a sample of constructive
criticism and as part of the new Lib-
eral program which he is unfolding,
would probably help to consolidate the
Paisley Liberals.

The "dark and perilous adventure"
seems at the moment likely to be
lightened by the Revolutionary So-
cialists in Paisley, who express a de-
termination to run their own candi-
date. This would certainly help Mr.
Asquith.

Nomination and Polling Days

February 3 is likely to be nomina-
tion day and February 12 polling day.
Meanwhile in many diverse quarters
one hears the hope expressed that the
former Premier will win, and appeals
have been made to the Unionist can-
didate to withdraw from the contest,
the request, however, being met by a
flat refusal.

In his speech, Mr. Asquith pointed
out that the country was spending
£1,500,000 per day more than its in-
come. He condemned the government's
"profligate extravagance and crude and
ill-advised experiments," and de-
manded the fullest return of treasury
control.

Above all, he said, the Liberal
Party must insist on a rigid, drastic
reduction of the whole cost of the
machinery of destruction and particu-
larly of the army. In this connec-
tion, he asked, "Are we and other
parties to the League of Nations
Covenant really in spirit aiming at its
object and pursuing its aims?" and
he referred severely to the financing
of the anti-Bolshevik generals and
"with disquietude and incredulity" to
rumors of supplementary adventures
of the same sort. "But," Mr. Asquith
added, "we must increase our revenue
also."

Additional Sources of Revenue

Vigorously declaring that the coun-
try was in no sense bankrupt and not
even a poor country, he said that there
were additional sources of revenue to
be taxed. He ruled out all forms of
protective tariffs and all additional in-
direct taxation but declared for taxa-
tion of land values. He favored special

Taxation on War Fortunes and Advocated an Inquiry into a Capital Levy

Before a capital levy could be
adopted, however, he declared they
should be able to answer affirmatively
these three questions: Could it be
made equitable in its incidence as
between different forms of wealth?
Could it be arranged so as not to dis-
courage saving? And could it be
brought into working order by a prac-
ticable machinery?

Concluding, Mr. Asquith said, "Our
finance is really part of a great in-
ternational question. You cannot
treat the finances of one nation as
though it stood upon its own feet. The
great thing to be done now is to re-
store the world's business, without
restriction and without exception. Let
all the countries come in, our late
enemies, our allies, the neutral powers
and ourselves, because we can never
satisfactorily or permanently deal
with this matter by the childish and
barbarous procedure of erecting im-
penetrable stone walls between the
peoples."

In the subsequent heckling, Mr. As-
quith expressed himself in favor of a
real partnership between Capital and
Labor, and said that he would like to
see Labor given a stronger voice in
the control of industry. He expressed
opposition to prohibition, but ap-
proved of local option and declared
that he did not favor taxing the divi-
dends of cooperative societies.

The Unionist candidate, who in his
address calls himself a Coalition can-
didate only, is attacking Mr. Asquith's
war record, to which Mr. Asquith is
replying with much dexterity.

Mr. Asquith Adopted Candidate

Tuesday—Mr. Asquith, who had a
boisterous reception on arriving in
Glasgow yesterday morning, was for-
mally adopted as the Liberal candi-
date for the borough of Paisley at a
private meeting in the evening. He
contented himself with what he called
a preliminary talk, promising to go in
detail in his subsequent speeches into
the new duties cast upon the Liberals
in view of the great and grave alloca-
tions in the political, economic, and
social conditions, which have resulted
from the war.

He reasserted as the most essential
ideas of Liberalism, in its largest and
widest sense, the political, religious,
economic, and civil, and next its
steady insistence that in all matters of
legislation or administration the first
object for the Legislature was to keep
in view the necessity, not of this or
that political class, but of the com-
munity as a whole. He alleged that
these ideas were in these days threat-
ened with serious dangers and in vi-
olent international speech he had been vi-
olated both in the case of Russia and
Ireland. The most immediately im-
portant part of his speech was that in
which he ranged himself solidly
against the Labor Party.

The whole aim of that party and of
those who inspire and direct its policy,
he said, is the acquisition and opera-
tion by the state of the whole machin-
ery of production of the country.
"That is a form of industrial tyranny,"
the former Premier added, "against
which, if you can conceive of its ever
being brought into practical effect, it
is, in my opinion, the first duty of Lib-
eralism to protest."

The speech was cordially and even
enthusiastically applauded, although
the newspaper correspondents who
are painstakingly advising Mr. Asquith
what to say and how to say it, criticize
it as somewhat lacking in fire and
color. These elements may be intro-
duced by his daughter, Lady Bonham
Carter, who, in a fighting speech, gave
promise at this early stage of the
contest of emulating Lady Astor at
Plymouth in vivacity and originality.

Another factor in the election is the
Irish vote. The Nationalist members
in the House of Commons recently
made a working arrangement with the
Labor Party, as recorded in The Chris-
tian Science Monitor cables at the
time, and under this arrangement
T. P. O'Connor, who is one of Mr.
Asquith's oldest friends, has had to
summon the Nationalist electors in
the constituency to vote for the Labor
candidate.

The Irish vote in the Paisley bor-
ough is estimated at 3000 Nationalists,
besides Orangemen, and Mr. Asquith
must, therefore, poll an important
part of the hitherto unpollied votes to
make good this loss.

Resignation of G. N. Barnes
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
G. N. Barnes, Labor member of the
Cabinet, has placed his resignation in
the hands of the Prime Minister.

RIGHTS OF EUPEN TO BE RESPECTED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Wednesday)—
In a speech in connection with the
telegrams regarding the handing over
of Eupen and Malmédy to Belgium, the
President of the Chamber expressed
the Belgian Parliament's determina-
tion scrupulously to respect the
rights, traditions and religious beliefs
of the incorporated districts, and to
exercise the greatest care in dealing
with the delicate questions concerning
their government.

SUCCESSOR TO JOHN DUPUY

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Stephen
Pichon, Senator and former Minister
of Foreign Affairs, is, on account of
his authority and standing in French
political and press circles, named as
successor to John Dupuy as president
of the Syndicate of the Parisian Press.

FINAL ATTEMPT TO BREAK DEADLOCK

Senators Have Little Hope of
Compromise on the Treaty—
Mr. Hitchcock Outlines His
Plan in Case of Failure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator
from Massachusetts and majority
leader, and Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.),
Senator from Nebraska and adminis-
tration spokesman in the Treaty
fight, will meet in the bi-partisan
conference once more today in a final
endeavor to break the deadlock in the
compromise proceedings which
was brought about by the Senate
ultimatum demanding that the Demo-
crats surrender on the reservations to
Article X and the Monroe doctrine.

There was no indication yesterday
that either side to the controversy
was in a mood to yield, and it was
frankly believed that the end of the
conference was in sight. In fact, sena-
tors on both sides were concerned
yesterday with the next step, and ap-
peared to have given up hope that
Senator Lodge and Senator Hitchcock
would effect a rapprochement.

Anticipating the break-up of the in-
formal conference, Senator Hitchcock
outlined his plan of action. The Ne-
braska Senator will call up the Treaty
of Peace within 10 days and in the
meantime will pay a brief visit to his
home State to restore political fences
and gauge his home folk at close quar-
ters. Mr. Hitchcock professed con-
fidence that a majority vote could be
secured to call up the Treaty for con-
sideration.

White House Rumor
It was rumored yesterday that the
White House, in case of the failure of
the bi-partisan conference, would be
inclined to support the Underwood
resolution, which provides for a for-
mal conciliation committee to bring
about an agreement on reservations.

A statement to this effect was un-
doubtedly made at the White House,
but it was intimated that this only
meant that the President would ap-
prove any and all efforts that were
made to secure the ratification of the
Treaty in a way that would meet his
approval.

The report that such an intimation
had been made caused considerable
surprise and still more speculation.
Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator
from Alabama, is contesting the minority
leadership with Mr. Hitchcock, and
some officials close to the President
have been disposed to support the Ala-
bama senator in the fight for leadership
of the party in the Senate. Carter Glass,
Secretary of the Treasury, is due to
take his seat in the Senate any day,
and will support Senator Underwood,
thereby giving the latter the lead-
ership.

Referring to the rumor of the atti-
tude of the White House on a concilia-
tion, senators were not inclined to
think the President had changed his
position in any way on reservations
since his declaration at the Jackson
day dinner.

Lodge Campaign Appeal

Whether or not Senator Lodge issued
his ultimatum in deference to the
flank pressure from the "irreconcil-
ables," it is now clearly recognized
by the Democrats that the veteran
Senator from Massachusetts took a
strong strategic position in "splitting"
on Article X and the Monroe Doctrine.
William Jennings Bryan repeatedly
told the Democrats that they could not
afford to face the country on the issue
of Article X. In other words, in tak-
ing the ground he has taken, Senator
Lodge will supply his party with two
clear-cut, well-defined issues, which
will provide a forceful appeal: First,
is the United States ready to send its
armies to Europe and Asia to preserve
territorial integrity? Second, is this
country ready to permit the League of
Nations to interfere in the affairs of
the western hemisphere?

If permitted to maintain its present
status, this is precisely the way in
which the Republicans will put the
issue in the coming campaign.

Democratic Feeling

Recognizing the potential appeal of
the argument as stated by their op-
ponents, there is a growing feeling
in Democratic circles that they must
set on more favorable ground, and
for this reason the effort to ratify the
Treaty will continue, whatever the bi-
partisan committee does. In point of
fact, both sides, with the exception of
the "irreconcilables," are anxious to
get from under the Treaty and the
League, and this, it is said, is the best
hope for ratification.

Senator Hitchcock, if he should suc-
ceed in calling up the Treaty, will
submit the reservations discussed in
the informal conference as the basis
for another fight on the floor. It
would cause no surprise, however, if
another conference was started, this
time with Senators Lodge and Under-
wood as the principal figures.

Of the Underwood proposal, Senator
Hitchcock said: "At first I was in-
clined to favor the proposal, but we
have been holding informal confer-
ences, and it is my impression that
there is greater hope of success
through informal than through formal
negotiations. If the meeting on
Thursday shows that the informal
conferences have failed, I think the
chances of a formal committee suc-
ceeding is unlikely."

"I am more disposed to try the

Senate. The method of bringing up
the Treaty on the floor would be in the
form of a motion to proceed to the
consideration of the German Peace
Treaty. I have no doubt we could
get a majority to vote for that motion,
and a majority is all that is required."

"Because a number of senators are
absent from the city, I favor giving
10 days' notice of my intention to make
the motion to bring the Treaty up on
the floor. In the meantime, we could
get the number of senators necessary.
If the reservations were agreed upon
in advance, would be almost certain
that a cloture rule could be adopted
to curtail debate."

GREEK MINISTER'S VIEWS ON TURKEY

Georges Roussos Says Young
Turk Party Is Accountable for
Threats and That People Will
Submit to Loss of Territory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Georges Roussos, Minister of Greece
in the United States, declared in an
interview yesterday that the Turkish
people will submit without demur to
all the decisions of the Peace Confer-
ence and accede to all the cutting off
necessary to free and repatriate peo-
ples who have been under their domi-
nation. The Young Turk Party, which
is still in full control, Mr. Roussos
said, is accountable for the threats
made. He placed the champions of
Turkey in two categories, with one
of whom, he declared, the lives of
Christians do not count. He said:

"It is only when one falls to face
the Turkish question in its real as-
pect that the task of finding a solu-
tion for it becomes difficult. For cen-
turies the Turkish minority has
held in bondage the populations of the
east, some of which, the Greeks,
Armenians, and Syrians, have, not-
withstanding, remained Christian."

"In spite of repeated promises and
solemn pledges, the Turk has done
only one thing, exterminated these
subject races. His aim was to wipe
them off the face of the earth if he
could not convert them to Muhamma-
dism by force. His entire history
is there to show that in the past the
Turks have proved incapable of govern-
ing himself, all the more reason why
he should not be able to rule the
Christian populations who, unlike him-
self, were organized and civilized. This
being the case, the only solution
of the Turkish question which would
naturally present itself would be one
that would give liberty to the op-
pressed peoples."

"And yet we have been witnessing
a curious procession of defenders of
the Turk. Certain persons of a doubt-
ful standing have come along to re-
mind us that this splendid transactions
have been made under Turkish rule;
that these transactions have not yet
been liquidated, and that powerful in-
terests militate in favor of the main-
tenance of the Turk's authority. He
will naturally be copiously supplied
with advisers of all sorts and all will
be for the best."

"To the minds of those persons the
lives of the Christians do not count
when their own interests are at stake."
"Of course, actuated by higher aspira-
tions and sincere to a large extent, dis-
cover in the Turk's disappearance ob-
stacles to their activities. They push
the voice of their conscience by bring-
ing forward arguments which they
know to be futile: the awakening of
Muslim fanaticism and Turkish na-
tionalism, together with the spread of
Bolshevism among the Turks. And yet
these unconscious enemies of the
orthodox Christian know that the holy
war was declared immediately after
Turkey's entry in the great war, with-
out in the least deterring the Moslems
from fighting and defeating the Turks;
they know that the threats coming
from Turkey are only cries of the
Young Turk Party, which, by the way,
is still in full control, intending to
influence public opinion abroad. As
for the Turkish people, it nowhere
appears to be seriously excited."

Senators Have Little Hope of
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HOUSE APPEALED TO ON POWER BILL

National Conservation Associa-
tion Seeks Reversal of Action
by Senate—Senator W. L.
Jones Defends Licensing Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The waterpower bill passed by the
House of Representatives, and re-
cently amended and passed by the
Senate, is soon to go before a joint
conference for final disposition.

In view of the fact that there is still
an opportunity for changes to be made
safeguarding the public interest, a
letter has been sent by the National
Conservation Association to members
of the House, calling their attention
to amendments made by the Senate
which reverse the action of the House
on two vital points. These amend-
ments make a perpetuity of rights
possible, and eliminate practically any
return to the public of the rights
granted. The letter says:

"Section 10 of the Senate bill gives
the public waterpowers away for prac-
tically nothing, by relieving the li-
censes from paying the reasonable
value of what they get from the pub-
lic. It limits the charge to the reim-
bursement to the government of the
expenses for administering the act,
plus a small charge based on the value
of the lands occupied. It thereby
practically gives away the enormously
valuable waterpower rights to be
granted under the bill."

"The possibility that relieving the
licensee from a charge will be re-
flected in a reduced price to the con-
sumer is too remote to be considered
in comparison with the violation of
the fundamental that those who se-
cure privileges for private purposes
should pay the people what they are
reasonably worth."

Conditions Always Changing

In regard to the conditions that are
said to make for a perpetual grant,
it is said: "Every half century will
bring changes under which it will not
only be right, but necessary, for the
people to take back and use or dispose
again of their resources and privileges,
according to the needs and conditions
of that time."

Presidents Roosevelt, Taft, and Wil-
son are quoted as being or having been
opposed to such provisions as are con-
tained in the bill.

The House specifically exempted
Niagara Falls from the provisions of
the bill, but the Senate made no such
exemption. The scenic and other so-
cieties that formerly were alert for
the purpose of protecting Niagara
against exploitation by private inter-
ests seem to have become acquiescent
in the bill, which has already been
passed in part by the agreement made during
the war by the Secretary of War
whereby private interests may retain
use of the power for 10 years after
the termination of the war, gratis.

This was entered into for the encour-
agement of war production, but the
power is being sold now to manufac-
turing concerns and municipalities in
western New York and as far east as
Syracuse.

Senate Action Defended

Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from
the State of Washington, who reported
the bill from the Senate Commerce
Committee, said yesterday: "I really
believe the measure as passed in the
Senate is, on the whole, a conserva-
tion measure, and that the interests
of conservation are guarded by it."

With regard to the fixed rate, it
would not do to give the commission
legislative powers by leaving them
discriminatory powers over the rate
charges under the bill. This properly
belongs to Congress. Should there
be exorbitant charges made by any
licensee at any time, the state utility
commissions can be depended upon to
put the matter right.

"There is a special charge made on
all development made on public
lands. With regard to the withdrawal
from the public of the commission
of such natural resources as the St.
Lawrence River and Niagara Falls.
I think if we are going to create a
commission we must have enough con-
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Interests Are Active

It is believed that there is an oppor-
tunity to get some further protection
such as was urged by Irvine L. Len-
root (R.), Senator from Wisconsin,
in the conference. The interests
which have watched the progress of
the bill carefully to the present time,
however, will not relax their vigilance
until the last touch has been given.
The important concessions which were
made in the Senate were made despite
their activity. The difficulty in getting
united action in favor of conservation
and protection of the public interests
is that senators come from widely se-
parated states with varying interests
and problems, but the large corpora-
tions which seek to derive profit from
the increasingly valuable water power
of the country are represented else-
where.

MINIMUM DEMANDS OF MUHAMMADANS

Address Presented to Viceroy of
India Regarding the Caliphate
Question—Temporal Power
Said to Be Essence of Caliphate

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

DELHI, India (January 20)—Mu-
hammadans and Hindus united yester-
day to approach the Viceroy of India
through an influential and representa-
tive deputation regarding the Caliphate
question. Their address announced
the intention of the Caliphate confer-
ence to send a deputation to England
and was couched in ominous terms
of warning against any settlement of
the Caliphate question which the Muham-
madans could not accept or acquiesce
in. It was stated incidentally, how-
ever, that temporal power was the
very essence of the Caliphate and
that the Muhammadans could never
agree to any change in its character,
nor to dismemberment of its empire.

The Viceroy advised the deputation
to take little heed of the current ru-
mors regarding the Turkish peace,
but indicated, on the one hand, that
the Caliphate was a question for Mu-
hammadans alone and, on the other
hand, that the Turks might of neces-
sity suffer some invasion of their
full integrity and sovereignty as a
result of deliberately taking up the
sword against the Allies.

The deputation has issued a state-
ment characterizing this reply as un-
satisfactory and setting forth the min-
imum that would satisfy Muhammadan
sentiments. This minimum includes
the retention, under the control of the
Caliphate, of the Holy Places of Islam
and of Arabia, as delimited by Muham-
madan authorities, full guarantees be-
ing given, should the Arabs desire it,
for genuine Arab self-government,
consistent with the dignity of a sover-
eign state.

Another part of this minimum was
indicated by the statement that, as
Islam had always associated temporal
power with the Caliphate, it would be
in the nature of an insult or affront
directed at Indian Muhammadanism
by a combination of Christian powers,
if the Sultan were made a mere
puppet.

DAIL EIRANN NATIONAL LOAN
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The
Dublin correspondent of The Daily
News states that the amount of the
so-called Dail Eirann National Loan,
which has been raised in Ireland, has
now reached practically £1,500,000.
It is understood, says the corre-
spondent, that nearly three times that
amount has been raised in the United
States.

Another part of this minimum was
indicated by the statement that, as
Islam had always associated temporal
power with the Caliphate, it would be
in the nature of an insult or affront
directed at Indian Muhammadanism
by a combination of Christian powers,
if the Sultan were made a mere
puppet.

DAIL EIRANN NATIONAL LOAN
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The
Dublin correspondent of The Daily
News states that the amount of the
so-called Dail Eirann National Loan,
which has been raised in Ireland, has
now reached practically £1,50

form of the resignation blank as the same as that already appearing as exhibit 2. In 1913, he was again nominated but did not sign the resignation, and was defeated. Mr. Lunn in reply to a question regarding his election in 1915, said:

Refusal to Sign

"I considered this resignation in 1911, or this blank, was more or less of child's play. During the administration of 1912 and 1913 there was no serious division of opinion on any matters, but I made up my mind I never would do it again, so that in 1912 I refused to sign and no fuss was made of it. I was defeated, and I felt that I was defeated in large measure because of that fact, that the people knew that under the Socialist Party an elected official was supposed to be under the control of the local rather than responsive direct to the whole population, as he should be. In 1915, in order that there might be no possible misunderstanding, before I was nominated, I came out with a clear statement, and repudiated that section of the constitution, saying that I would not stand for it, and that I wanted them to know it before they nominated me and not accuse me of receiving a nomination under a misrepresentation. This caused a great furor. Members of the state committee came to Schenectady, endeavoring to heal up the differences. They could not be healed up, and on the night that I received, in the unofficial convention, the nomination for Mayor I stated before the nomination was made: 'Understand thoroughly that I will be Mayor. I will not be dictated to by the local; I will not acknowledge that part of the constitution,' and so forth, and so on, with bitter opposition."

Dispute With Party

"I was, nevertheless, nominated and elected, but in spite of the fact that I had repudiated that particular part of the constitution, as soon as I came to make up my appointments, there was evidently the determination to influence me far more than I was willing to be influenced. I retained as superintendent of water a very efficient engineer, who was a Republican. This was very antagonistic to the Socialist local. I appointed a Socialist, who was enrolled but not a member of the dues-paying organization. To make a long story short, this was violently opposed, and they threatened discipline, and I don't know whether they were ordered to discipline me from New York, but they made charges against me, as violating the constitution, violating that part which I had repudiated before nomination. That being done, I was called to New York, trying to harmonize things. The state committee was willing to pass over the appointment of the engineer to the water department, but they wanted me to discharge an enrolled Socialist, who was not a dues-paying member, for the reason that the local claimed that he had voted for others than the Socialist nominees in certain particulars, that he had not voted for the Socialist candidate for Assembly, and they wanted him discharged. I refused to discharge him, and the discipline was attempted in the way of throwing me out of the organization, but they could not get the necessary two-thirds vote, so the New York organization, in order to discipline me, took away the charter from local Schenectady, and really fired the whole Schenectady contingent out and reorganized with those that would abide by the rules, as regards control."

Mr. Lunn Opposes Inquiry

Mr. Stedman, in cross-examination, brought out that all political parties endeavor to obtain patronage from the public men they elect to office, and that Mayor Lunn is very much opposed to the present investigation of the five suspended Socialist members, even while his antagonism to the

have the foolhardiness or hardihood to try, and that they had not done so. The Mayor also said that he had tried to change the Socialist platform regarding voting for appropriations for the army, or navy, or for war, and that he was told by one member of the convention that if the United States went to war, they could very quickly change the clause. In this connection, he said that all the Socialists meant was that they objected to war under all conditions, and that they did not ask for the blank resignation to control patronage, but to see that the man they elected stood by the Socialist platform while in office, he believed.

Resolution Put in Record

The next witness was William K. Mansfield, journal clerk of the Assembly, who produced the original resolution, and proceedings thereon, with the resultant vote, with regard to the suspended assemblymen, which was entered in the stenographic report but not read.

Judge Arthur E. Sutherland, of counsel for the committee, then offered to read extracts from the evidence given by Mr. Martens, representative in the United States of the Russian Soviet Government, before the Lusk committee.

This brought a protest from Mr. Stedman, and much time was taken by counsel on both sides in discussing the admissibility of this as evidence. After a consultation with the other members of the Judiciary Committee, the chairman made a statement of how he was guided as to what should be admitted as evidence, and announced that on the understanding that the Martens evidence should be shown to connect the Russian Soviet Government with the Socialist Party of America he would admit it, but reserving every right for Mr. Stedman. Mr. Stedman insisted that the whole of Mr. Martens' testimony be read, but after the reading had continued for about an hour he agreed to have it printed, so that he could thoroughly examine it, and read such parts as he thought necessary.

Mr. Solomon's Speeches Read

Several short speeches made by Assemblyman Charles Solomon at the meeting in New York to celebrate the second anniversary of the Russian Bolshevik revolution were then read. They were along the lines of Mr. Waldman's speech at the same meeting, introduced on Tuesday, but as Mr. Solomon acted as chairman, he introduced the various speakers, and made a strong appeal for funds for the steel workers' strike, going on at that time, and he also urged the election of Eugene V. Debs as President at the next election.

He was followed by James O'Neal, who made a speech comparing the Russian revolution with the American revolution from a historical point of view, saying that whereas Russia is now settling down, and the Soviet Government is winning out after only about two years, it required this country at least 15 years to establish a stable government, and this in spite of the fact that the Soviet Government has been menaced on all sides. The Attorney-General announced that he had secured as associate counsel Martin Conboy of New York. The committee will meet again this morning.

Attack on Constitution Seen

Senator in Letter to Protest Meeting Denounces Assembly Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In a letter addressed to John Milholland, chairman of the meeting held at Madison Square Garden, New York, last night, to protest against the suspension of the five Socialist New York assemblymen, Joseph I. France (R.), Senator from Maryland, vigorously denounced the action of the Assembly as a frontal attack on the United States Constitution. The Maryland Senator was to have taken part in the meeting but was detained in Washington.

"To the liberal-minded men of New York," he wrote, "to all who love liberty, I appeal for assistance in the great battle which is on between true liberal Americanism and those Bourbon reactionaries who, in their hatred and intolerance, are seeking to take away the freedom guaranteed under our fundamental law."

"We are in a curious situation," he continued. "The tides of intolerance are running swift and dangerous. The skies are overcast with the storm clouds of confusion and doubt. The breakers are perilously near, and that great Republic is being carried toward the rocks by amateur helmsmen who refuse to look at the compass, and who seem to have a contempt for the chart."

"Let those who love freedom turn

to the faith of the fathers and take up the defense of the Constitution of our country against the insidious enemies who assail it. Our Constitution is so framed that, so long as its duly elected officers reverse and obey it, all forms of tyranny in America, either the tyranny of the few over the many or of the many over the few, remain impossible."

"Never before has the supreme value of the federal Constitution been more evident. In my judgment, without a violation of the spirit and of the letter of the Constitution the exclusion of the Socialists, duly and legally elected to the New York Legislature would have been impossible, since the United States guarantees under Section 4 of Article IV to every state in the Union a republican form of government, and it is inconceivable to me that a republican form of government can be maintained if a majority party can exclude from a Legislature legally elected members of a minority party whose tenets may be distasteful to it."

"Unless it be perverted, our Constitution prevents tyranny, and the people should rally to its defense against all men who attack or pervert it."

"Lincoln said, 'The people of these United States are the rightful masters of both Congress and the courts, not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert it.'"

"The 'Post' says: 'Today is the Kaiser's birthday. We do not feast him but we do not forget him. The monarchical idea is not abandoned in Germany.'"

Resolutions of Protest Adopted
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Resolutions protesting against the session bill now under discussion in Washington and against the action of the Assembly at Albany in suspending the five Socialist New York assemblymen, which was called a denial of representative government, were adopted at a nonpartisan mass meeting of citizens held in Madison Square Garden.

Thomas W. Hardwick, former Senator from Georgia, urged that "denial of representative government" be promptly stopped. "If this continues, how long will it be before a Democratic or Republican majority will turn out a Republican or Democratic minority," he asked, "and how long will it be before America begins to burn witches again?"

Meyer London, former Socialist Congressman, Amos Pinchot, and J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman of the Committee of Forty-Eight, were other speakers. John E. Milholland, a Republican, was chairman of the meeting.

ATTEMPT MADE UPON MATTHEW ERZBERGER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin
BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—An attempt was made to murder the German Finance Minister, Matthew Erzberger, this afternoon, a well-dressed young man firing two revolver shots at him as he left the law court in Moabit, Berlin, where he was the plaintiff in a libel action against Dr. von Helfferich, the former Minister of Finance and now a prominent member of the Junker Party.

One bullet caused a slight wound in the Minister's right shoulder, but quite soon the Minister went home. The latest bulletin states that the Minister is in a comfortable condition.

The assailant said he had tried to kill Mr. Erzberger, because he regarded him as a public rogue, who deserved to be put out of the way. The crime is a sequel to a campaign of hate which has been carried on for many months past by the Pan-Germans and Junkers against Mr. Erzberger, and through him against the German Government, of which, as one of the leaders of the Center Roman Catholic Party, he is one of the strongest supporters.

DEPORTEES ARE AT SMOLNY INSTITUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman are enthusiastic about Soviet Russia and declare that the Bolsheviks are equally delighted to see them. This news is contained in a cable message sent by Maxim Litvinoff, Assistant People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, to Ludwig C. A. K. Martens.

"We were met at the soviet border and at Petrograd with tremendous enthusiasm," says the message. "Our reception was inspiring. Enjoying the hospitality of Petrograd, the deportees are quartered at Smolny Institute. They will be sent to work wherever they desire. The people here are cold and hungry, but their spirit and devotion are marvelous. After two weeks we will go to Moscow."

MR. GOMPERS SCORES RULE OF SOVIET

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement yesterday condemned the Russian soviet form of government. "The soviet form results in compulsory labor," Mr. Gompers declared, "and violates the fundamentals of democracy."

"Bolshevism," Mr. Gompers said, "is a government by the minority. The constitution adopted by the fifth Pan-Russian congress abandons all claim to represent the people as a whole, and declares for a dictatorship of the proletariat and the poorest peasantry."

ADMIRAL VON REUTER SET FREE
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Admiral von Reuter, the chief officer of the German fleet at Scapa Flow, who gave the order for the scuttling of the German warships there last June, has been set free by the British authorities. The admiral has returned to Germany, it was announced today.

REACTIONARIES AND THE FORMER KAISER

Latter's Birthday Passes Uneventfully and Threatened Attempt to Overturn Government Does Not Occur—Press Comment

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin
BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The former Kaiser's birthday passed uneventfully and, at the moment of writing, the threatened attempt to overturn the Republic, of which there was much talk during the last few days, has not taken place. The government determined to allow no troops to be taken and once more Berlin appeared like an army camp. Troops and barbed wire protected the ministerial quarter of the city, and machine guns and tanks were stationed at various points, while police airplanes ascended early this morning to see that no demonstrations or crowds were assembling.

The Junker and Pan-German newspapers publish enthusiastic editorials in honor of the former Kaiser, in which it is stated that "all real Germans look back longingly on his glorious reign."

One of the most remarkable articles published appears under the caption: "Our Hohenzollerns," in the "Deutsche Tageszeitung." It says that all Germans are anxious for the return of the Hohenzollerns to the throne, because they realize that the German people was only really free under an emperor.

The "Post" says: "Today is the Kaiser's birthday. We do not feast him but we do not forget him. The monarchical idea is not abandoned in Germany."

The "Kreuz Zeitung" says: "Today we are sure that the monarchy will return, or rather that the people will return to the monarchy."

The Socialist newspapers, such as the "Vorwärts," sharply criticize this press campaign in behalf of the former Kaiser, a man whom they denounce as largely responsible for Germany's present misery.

Monday—The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," the social organ of the government, tonight condemns the wild rumors circulating to the effect that the Berlin reactionaries propose to honor the former Kaiser's birthday tomorrow by attempting to overturn the present government and restoring the monarchy.

The newspaper condemns and protests against such reports, for which, after inquiry in official quarters, it says, there is not the slightest foundation. The police have, however, taken drastic precautions to deal with any disturbances which may occur. No outdoor demonstrations will be allowed, although indoor meetings in sympathy with and against the former Kaiser will be held.

All reactionary newspapers print editorials in which emphasis is laid upon "Germany's greatness and prosperity under the Hohenzollerns," as compared with "her present humiliations and economic stagnation under the republic."

The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" sends a warm greeting to "the Martyr of Amerongen." It says that the former Kaiser, who passed his whole reign striving for peace, is now the victim of the greatest and most scandalous campaign of lies in history. Guilt for the war, it adds, rests on the entente, not on the former Kaiser.

FEDERAL DRY LAW AGAIN UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—The constitutionality of the Federal Prohibition Amendment was upheld by Frank H. Rudkin, Judge of the United States District Court here, in a decision handed down on Tuesday in which he denied the petition of Theodore A. Bell, attorney for the wine interests, for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Jerome J. Dillon. The arrest of Dillon for transporting liquor contrary to the provisions of the federal amendment the day after the amendment went into effect had been arranged for the purpose of constituting a test case.

The opinion also holds that constitutional amendments must be ratified by the legislatures or convention in three-fourths of the states, and not by the people directly.

WAZIRIS REFUSE TO PAY THEIR FINES

LONDON, England (Monday)—An official statement from Delhi, British India, under date of January 21, says that in the Tochli district the Waziri tribesmen continue to refuse to bring in rifles in payment of fines imposed. The Mahsud tribesmen are incessantly sniping pickets, the statement asserts, and have been informed that there will be no cessation of hostilities until the fines assessed against them have been paid.

"The enemy force has been greatly diminished," the statement continues. "The enemy lost 35 dead in fighting on January 17 and 18 and the village of Naikash was destroyed because the enemy mutilated one of the British dead."

PUBLIC WARNED BY TEMPERANCE UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The North Atlantic Regional Conference of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which opened sessions at Hotel McAlpin here yesterday, adopted a resolution declaring that in view of the fact that the American Medical

Association had declared that there was no therapeutic value in alcohol, and that many doctors did not advise its use at all, any movement looking toward free use of alcohol in the present so-called influenza epidemic was deplored, and asking Dr. Royal S. Copeland, health commissioner, to warn the public against such use. The conference deprecated any tendency to weaken prohibition enforcement based on the false reasoning that more alcohol was necessary for those afflicted.

Dr. Copeland has issued a statement concluding: "Fear is a great factor in lowering resistance. Go about your affairs calmly and be unafraid."

Representatives from 15 states attended the conference yesterday and delegates from Iceland, Persia and South America told of the progress of the prohibition movement in those countries.

GERMAN SPEAKER AT PARIS MEETING

C. R. Legien Addresses International Labor Organization—Opposes Miners' Six-Hour Day

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Germany had a spokesman at today's session of the International Labor Organization, when Charles Rudolph Legien, president of the German Federation of Trades Unions and delegate of the German workers, addressed the meeting. Mr. Legien, who had not taken exception to a single decision reached during the day, following the majority in each vote, declared the economic situation of the world had convinced him that a six-hour day for miners should not be declared at present if it would decrease production.

"It would be premature to give my impressions of the work done by the Peace Conference at this time," he said, "but I feel confident a great step has been made in dealing with the welfare of workers. I have come here with the firm intention to collaborate with my colleagues on the International Bureau. No matter to what nationalities they belong, I wish to give them my hearty support. I am not here as a German delegate, but as a delegate of the International Workers' unions, and am looking at questions, not from a German but an international point of view."

"I had intended to make reservations relative to the eight-hour day concerning miners in Germany, who are demanding a six-hour work period, but I have refrained. Coal is a vital question to the world at present, and if a six-hour day cannot be granted without decreasing production, I am against it."

The conference will end tomorrow.

Six-Hour Day in Germany Opposed

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—A conference held at Gelsenkirchen Westphalia of the delegates of the Christian Miners Union, which has a membership of 100,000 workers, adopted a resolution opposing at present the introduction of a six-hour working shift in view of the prevailing economic conditions.

The resolutions indorsed the fundamental of a shorter working day and demanded that the government and the mine owners should strive to have it introduced as soon as possible. Meanwhile, the resolution said that miners should be paid extra for working their present hours. At the same time the resolution called upon the miners to avoid possible interruption in the nation's economic activities through decreased output.

Representatives of the Ministry of Labor and of the Coal Miners Union have met at Bochum to discuss the six-hour work-day issue. The government's representative urged the miners to desist from their attempts to force such a concession at this time in view of the industrial situation and the deliveries of coal to the entente required under the terms of the Peace Treaty. He declared that the issue could be left to international adjustment, and that the government approved of the plan for the shortening of the working day and the improvement in the working and living conditions of the miners.

The representative-general of the commission of German Labor unions supported the government's attitude and a commission comprising representatives of the government and of the miners and mine owners, was appointed to confer on the situation in the course of the next few days.

RAILWAY SITUATION IN ITALY EASIER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The Italian railway strike is apparently nearing its conclusion. In the south nearly all the employees are back at work and the men's representatives have conferred at Bologna with the responsible government official. It is understood that an agreement was reached and representatives have left for Rome to negotiate directly with the authorities there.

Some 12,000 former soldiers are stated to be among those who have meanwhile volunteered for service on the railways, and other volunteers have been drawn from all classes. Five thousand strikers belonging to the last army classes have been dismissed from the railways and will be subsequently recalled to the colors.

PREMIER TO MEET DEPUTATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Tomorrow the Premier will receive a deputation from the Miners Federation, which desires to make representations concerning coal export and the excess profits therefrom, the reduction in price of coal, and the question of supplies for domestic purposes. The question of nationalization will not be discussed.

LARGE COAL MINE PROFITS ALLEGED

Claim Made by Miners That the Operators Are Able to Absorb Even a Higher Wage Scale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Profits of bituminous coal operators in the central competitive field were said by representatives of the miners before the coal commission yesterday to be ample to absorb the increase in wages asked by the miners. The miners have contended, from the beginning of the controversy, that the operators have had two incomes which would enable them to pay a substantially higher scale of wages, and figures were presented to prove the contention.

Van H. Bittner, spokesman for the miners, said the Pittsburgh Coal Company made a net profit of \$1,370,059 in 1914, but, in the war period made a net profit in 1917 of \$14,076,852, and in 1918, \$7,167,334. The Lehigh Valley Coal Company, he charged, made \$511,446 in 1914 and \$3,886,189 in 1918. With these two incomes, he said, the operators could pay a substantially higher wage scale.

"I might say that 335 companies reporting," said Mr. Bittner, "made a profit of 15 per cent; 311, 20 per cent; 295, 25 per cent; 270, 30 per cent; 322, 40 per cent; 197, 50 per cent; 105, 100 per cent; and eight out of this number made over 1000 per cent profit in 1917."

After the testimony by Mr. Bittner, Henry M. Robinson, chairman of the commission, ordered an adjournment until next Monday to allow the operators time to complete a compilation of figures from their pay rolls with which they will endeavor to show that the miners are adequately paid and are not entitled to a further increase in wages.

The first hearing on outlying coal fields will be held on February 5.

NEED OF SETTLEMENT OF IRISH QUESTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—The British Labor delegates who are examining the Irish question and who are now in Belfast yesterday received a deputation from the Unionist Anti-Partition League, the members of which, according to an official report by the delegation's secretary, "did their best to show that any scheme of partition in Ireland would be bound to fail, and said that they were against the new Home Rule proposals of the government."

Addressing the members of the Dublin Rotary Club, Arthur Henderson said that the British Labor Mission, as the result of its observations in the south of Ireland, was under the gravest apprehension that if the Irish question were not settled with the utmost speed on constitutional lines it would settle itself on unconstitutional lines.

The Labor delegation has endeavored to look at the Irish question without preconceived ideas and while its members will not issue any report until their tour is finished, there is reason to believe that they are both profoundly dissatisfied with the present system of Irish government and at the same time have in no sense been won over to the idea of an independent Irish Republic.

THRACIAN GREEK APPEAL DELIVERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A large number of documents forming the direct appeal of 365,000 Thracian Greeks to the United States Government asking for the union of Thrace with the mother country Greece were delivered to the State Department yesterday afternoon, by the special Thracian mission to the United States, composed of Messrs. Nicolopoulos, Georgiou, Constantineris, Katsas, and Caranicholas.

George Caranicholas, a New York attorney, one of the American members of the mission, presented on behalf of the United Thracian Societies of New York a petition indorsed by 1500 Thracian Greeks, citizens of the United States.

VIRGINIA ACTION ON ANTHONY AMENDMENT

RICHMOND, Virginia—By a vote of 7 to 3, the Senate Elections Committee rejected the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the United States Constitution. The House adopted on Tuesday a resolution to refer the amendment to a vote of the people, but as it was not a joint resolution it has no binding effect.

Texas Suffrage Act Upheld
AUSTIN, Texas—The Texas woman's primary suffrage act was upheld yesterday, when the Supreme Court refused to grant a writ of error in the case originating in McLennan County, where the Third Court of Civil Appeals declared the law constitutional.

ADOLPH MAX HONORED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Brussels correspondent
BRUSSELS, Belgium (Tuesday)—Adolph Max, the burgomaster of Brussels, has addressed a letter of thanks to Adrien Oudin, the president of the Municipal Council in Paris, for the title of Citizen of Paris just received, and has taken the oath never to fail in his duties.

RUSSIAN AGREEMENT PLANNED
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Moscow wireless message regarding the O'Grady-Litvinoff negotiations

states that Capt. James O'Grady has elaborated a plan for the conclusion of an agreement with Russia, the first stage of which is the resumption of commercial relations.

Possible Granting of Concessions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Moscow message, dated yesterday, states that in return for goods delivered, Soviet Russia is prepared to grant a number of concessions as well as a certain sum of gold. The message adds that Petrograd will naturally become the central point for Russia's important import trade.

WOMAN JUROR IN CENTRALIA TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
ABERDEEN, Washington—The fourth juror accepted tentatively for the trial of the 11 men accused of the killing of four former service men at Centralia, Washington, on Armistice Day, was Mrs. Robert Pattison, who has one son in the service. Mrs. Pattison stated that she was bitterly opposed to the I. W. W. as an organization, but she had no prejudice against any of the defendants and would base her verdict on the evidence alone. Counsel for the defense asked that she be excused, but Judge Wilson ruled that she was qualified.

DAY WITHOUT AN ARREST IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Not a case of crime was reported in 24 hours to the Chicago Police Department, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed at the office of the superintendent of police yesterday. The unusual record was due to two things, the superintendent's office said: prohibition probably had something to do with it, and the police recently had been active in founding up criminals in raids.

J. R. MACDONALD IS REFUSED PASSPORT

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The government has refused passports for James Ramsay MacDonald and Charles Roden Buxton to go to Russia as part of a delegation appointed by the International Socialist Congress at Berne. The decision was taken after consultation by the British Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, with the Italian and French Premiers, Francis Nitti and Alexander Millerand.

PENSIONS MINISTER'S DUTIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—An important council of ministers meets this morning when Mr. Landry, Minister of Marine, will explain the reorganization of the superior council of the marine and naval staff. The council will fix definitely the functions of the Minister of Pensions and nominate a new commissioner of Alsace-Lorraine.

INTERBOROUGH DIVIDENDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which is petitioning for the right to increase fares, paid more than \$200,000 in dividends during the years 1913-1917, according to testimony of the auditor of the company at the hearing of the Board of Estimate yesterday.

CP OS

TO
EUROPE
FROM
WEST ST. JOHN

Feb. 4, Scandinavian .. Liverpool
Feb. 9, Stilian .. Havre-London
Feb. 14, Metagana .. Liverpool

FROM VANCOUVER

Japan-China-Philippines
Feb. 17 .. Montague
Feb. 19 .. Empress of Asia
Mar. 1 .. Empress of Japan

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August Claessens
Suspended Socialist New York Assemblyman

Socialist Party is very great, to use his own words. The Mayor also stated that he was in sympathy with the special committee of the Bar Association of the City of New York. In reply to a question by Mr. Stanchfield, he said that the dues-paying members of the Socialist Party in Schenectady in 1913 were about 800 out of an electorate of about 14,000 to 15,000 voters, and that he considered he was the representative of all the voters, and, therefore, refused to be controlled by the vote of the dues-paying members, some of whom might be aliens or minors. This he considered undemocratic and an un-American method.

The chairman asked Mayor Lunn if the Democratic Party had asked him to file his resignation, to which he replied that he did not think they would.



Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

"The Blossoming" in Brunei

Brunei, the capital of the little State which lies between North Borneo and Sarawak, installed Yang di-Pertuan Sultan in May, 1918. The details of the ceremony are described in a recent report of the British Resident in Borneo State, G. E. Cator. "The blossoming" is the title given to the ceremony, which consists in the public appearance of the Sultan, wearing his crown and seated on his throne, to receive the homage of his subjects. "The scene," says Mr. Cator, "as, to the roll of the royal drums, the Pangiran Bandahara called in the ancient formula, upon the Sultan's subjects, who are as the dew upon the earth and as the drops of the sea, to do obeisance, was picturesque and impressive, and no one could fail to be moved by the passion of loyalty evoked." Brunei had been governed by a regent since the Sultan's accession in 1906.

Bill for Women Lawyers

Portia in prospect of the legal profession in the Province of Quebec are using the well-known fact that women law clerks and secretaries of men attorneys have really been the sole authors of many of the "opinions" to which a weighty name has been signed, as one of the arguments for the passage of a bill in the present Legislature to license women to practice law. When the proposition was brought up in a previous session, it was defeated by a small margin. Other provinces of the Dominion, of course, have statutes allowing women to appear before the bar. Nova Scotia recently had the experience of seeing the first female attorney in the courts. And what is more to the point, this pioneer "legal light" won the first case she argued. What with England within the last few weeks having four women eating in Middle Temple Hall for the first time in history, preparatory to practicing law, Quebec women expect the qualification bill to be passed, though lively debate is anticipated.

Photography From the Air

In Tasmania photographic enterprise has taken on a new form. A Tasmanian photographer, determined to outdo his rivals in getting pictures of the most picturesque State in the Commonwealth, chartered a recently imported aeroplane, flew aloft, and obtained magnificent views. These were exhibited in his shop window, sold like hot cakes, and amply rewarded him for his enterprise. The cinematograph man will now be put upon his mettle, and the picture shows, no doubt, will soon be showing their audiences moving scenic pictures of surprising range and beauty. In time pictures taken from the aeroplane will probably be used to instruct children in geography.

Siberian Gold Mining

Some time in the future, when the life of Siberia follows an orderly course under a stable government, there will doubtless be a development of the gold resources of the Okhotsk district, where, so it has been said, the "rivers have golden bottoms." Gold is being mined in the Okhotsk district, but only in a primitive fashion. Last winter a "zolotnik" of gold, or, in English, 137.147 ounce troy, was worth 20 rubles, but it has now risen in value in the present currency of Russia to about 100. Even in a primitive way many of the deposits are not being worked, and the method by which some of this gold is exported to Japan is equally primitive. A Japanese vessel with a fishing concession comes from Japan loaded with articles for trade, and these are exchanged for furs and gold. The fishing vessel then returns to Japan, carrying the gold and furs it has received for its merchandise. With mining carried on systematically, a gold-producing region that covers hundreds of square miles would be yielding the precious metal, but such operations are of course out of the question until stable government is established.

Irrigation in India

After a good many years of consideration, it is believed in India that the five-irrigation schemes, that will eventually entail an estimated cost of about 25 crores, of rupees and affect some 6,000,000 acres of land, have passed through all the preliminary stages, and will soon begin to take practical shape under the direction of the engineers. A crore of rupees, incidentally, is 400 lakhs, and 3500 lakhs is about equivalent to \$110,000,000. Among the necessary things to be done before the waters of the new

system are making unproductive land fit for cultivation are the construction of a dam higher than any now in existence, a lake barrage, five weirs across formidable rivers, and nine large main canals, in addition to a large number of subsidiary ones. Ordinarily an irrigation project has presented no such difficulties as this immense bringing together of soil and water in India. But the great Sardar-Ganges-Jumna project of the United Provinces is now apparently definitely accepted, and the strongest argument for it has been that after its completion there will be no more famine in southeastern Punjab.

Tin as a Common Bond

It is not surprising that the United States, where almost every variety of eatable has found its way into tin cans for preservation, should use nearly two-thirds of the total production of tin in the world. But it may be an unexpected discovery to find that the South American country, Bolivia, supplies about one-quarter of the total output. In consequence, Bolivia, a producer, wants to make friends with the tin-using republic to the north, and more so now that the United States has its own smelters to refine the ore, an innovation due to the war. The South American Nation hopes to secure a loan for completing the Pan-American Railway in order to improve commercial facilities. As long as the canning of fruits and vegetables continues to flourish as it has in the past, in the United States, doubt vanishes as to the close friendship between the second producer and the first consumer of the world's tin.

Tractors in Italy

Many an honest Italian farmer is by now probably happy in the possession of a new farm tractor, for the state of war that led the Italian Government to go into agriculture, purchasing more tractors than it was able to get into service before the war ended, has provided opportunity for the farmer to buy a tractor at about half cost, or at even a better bargain. The success of the government's use of tractors, moreover, must have been something of an advertisement for the tractor on the farm. To increase productivity Italy has purchased some 7000 or 8000 tractors, and created a special section of the Ministry of Agriculture to supervise their use. Throughout the farming districts during the war squads of soldiers operated the tractors, and cooperated with the farmers in cultivating the land. But with the coming of peace and the demobilization of the army, the squads disbanded and the great force of tractors went out of service and stood idle in government possession, together with some thousands that had never gone into service at all. Evidently the farmers have found the government's object lesson valuable for the restriction on the importation of tractors has been removed, and it is said that a good many are likely to come into the country.

EXCUSE FOR ABSENCE

Mr. Henry Lytton, talking to a representative of The Globe, of London, in his dressing-room at the Princess Theater, London, where Gilbert and Sullivan's operas are being played, gave his view of the secret of their unimpaired popularity. The reason, he said, is that a knowledge of Gilbert and Sullivan has become part of a good education. Men go to them when young, and when they have children of their own they bring them up on Gilbert and Sullivan, too. "I was dining at Oxford some time ago with some dons," said Mr. Lytton, "and one of them told me he had told the men of his college that he would accept an excuse for non-attendance at his lectures, absence in London to hear Gilbert and Sullivan. He regarded it as a education in itself. I believe absence in London to hear Gilbert and Sullivan became, as a matter of fact, of more frequent occurrence at that college than the D'Oyly Carte management could have accounted for."

AT THE MONEY-ORDER WINDOW

It was the busy noon hour at the post office. The long line of persons at the money-order window extended to the door of the corridor. At the end of the line a letter carrier, evidently on his lunch hour, patiently waited his turn. An old Negro, with a money-order blank in his hand, stood at a table just in back of the letter carrier. The writer noticed the old man particularly, because he was such a fine, looking fellow. He had the dignity and bearing of a Kentuckian, and he carried about with him an atmosphere of "to do war." After studying the blank carefully, he laid it down with a puzzled air, and those around heard him murmur something about it being "hard to understand." The letter carrier heard too. Taking up the blank he asked, "How much?" The old man's face fairly beamed with gratitude as he answered. Then, "Who is sending it?" met with the response "Me, sah," which caused smiles of amusement on the faces of the auditors. The letter carrier laid down his pen and gave the filled-in blank to the old man, who was profuse in his thanks, "sah." Then a man in the line, who had stood just ahead of the letter carrier, in an embarrassed way as though he were afraid he might be caught at it, slipped out of his place and let the letter carrier go ahead of him.

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A POSSIBLE CAPITAL OF TURKEY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The question whether Constantinople is to remain the seat of the Turkish Sultanate has been the source of a ceaseless polemic in the columns of the European press for several long months. It is a question of tremendous import, involving widespread national, religious, and trade interests, and some would have it, the whole future attitude of Islam toward the western European powers. If, however, it is finally decided that the Turk, having obtained possession of the city on the Golden Horn in victory, must now lose it in defeat, it is generally conceded that the selection of the new Ottoman capital will lie between Broussa and Konia. The former is the more logical choice, owing to its close proximity to the more civilized world; but Konia may be chosen as a place of retreat and security, buried away in the Turkish homeland, and well removed from extraneous intrigues and influence.

History of Broussa

Broussa, like most of the cities of any size in Asia Minor, has a history.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Turkish bey and his steward, Broussa

It is said to have been founded on the suggestion of Hannibal, and, under the name of Prusa, or Prussa, it was the capital of Bithynia, whose inhabitants, for their part, were emigrants from Thrace. Bithynia survived for several centuries, until Nicomedes III bequeathed it to the Romans in 74 B.C. The Turkish connection with the city dates from 1329, when it was captured by Orkhan, the chief of the Ottomans. He, of course, lost it to the Mongols in 1402, but subsequently regained it. It has more or less remained in their possession until the present day, and has served them for many years as their capital. The city is pleasantly situated, in the midst of a vast expanse of vineyards and olive groves which spread their verdure over hills and dales for miles around, at the base of the Anatolian Olympus. The classic mountain, Olympus, is, of course, in Macedonia, within a few miles of Saloniki. The traveler from Constantinople takes an antiquated packet boat from the Galata Quay, and steaming past the islands in the Sea of Marmora, is deposited at the little seaport of Moudania. There is considerable movement at Moudania, for there the black olives and the grapes produced on the hinterland are packed in primitive fashion for export.

Carriage Travel Preferable

The journey may be resumed either by train or carriage. The voitures are rickety, and the animals mere apologies for horseflesh, but they nevertheless cover the 35 miles as quickly as the train, so it is preferable to take the very excellent highway and view the glorious panorama, rather than suffer the discomfort of the trip by railroad. Approach to Broussa itself can be readily detected, for the city gives off in exaggerated degree that pungent effluvia which is characteristic of all Turkish towns. Nevertheless, one soon becomes accustomed to this peculiar atmosphere, for there is much of interest to occupy one's attention. Few traces of Bithynian or Roman civilization remain, but the Turk is here in all his glory, and there is one hotel at which one can live in comparative comfort. The native silk industry well repays investigation, some of the best Turkish examples being produced here, and the neighborhood abounds with mineral springs.

Yet Broussa has immense possibilities. It is a typical Turkish city, the site of some striking examples of Islamic architecture, and the home of sacred relics which endear it to the

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Moslem world. It will be in keeping with historical evolution if it again becomes the capital of the Turkish State.

NEW TIPPING-BODY DESIGNS

BY "TWIN"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The majority of leading commercial vehicle manufacturing firms were represented in the roads and transport exhibition held in London recently. The class of bodies mounted on the various makes of chassis were designed primarily for "rate saving," that is, for municipal work. The writer knows from experience and observation, that as a whole, municipal motor transport in Great Britain is run with far greater all-round efficiency than that of the ordinary commercial type. The reason of this is that the municipal engineer has to keep full and accurate records of the operation of the vehicles, and can consequently detect and remedy any weak point which is a source of extravagance or waste. It is run on a finer scale, and the value of the reduction of a halfpenny per vehicle, as per ton-mile, is realized fully, which is not the case in most business motor dispatch organizations.

One feature which was naturally much in evidence at the exhibition was the tipping body. This mode of unloading is, of course, by no means new, but the latest methods by which it is put into operation are interesting, and apply to a considerable extent to many classes of commercial transport. Since the motor vehicle represents a comparatively large total of capital, it is obvious that in order to gain the greatest amount of interest, the condition to aim at is to run the machine, fully loaded, during as many hours of the 24 as is feasible. In cases where the operations of loading or unloading, or both, take an hour or several hours, those periods of time are wasted as far as the value of the motor is concerned, and this is in addition to the question of labor involved. Any means, therefore, whereby these processes can be speeded up is worthy of consideration.

Tipping Mechanism Types

There are various ways whereby the ordinary wasteful methods of unloading and reloading may be improved, but it is intended merely to mention here various designs of tipping mechanism, which were exhibited lately. The hand method is of special interest; the writer therefore will describe briefly those operated electrically, mechanically, and hydraulically. Messrs. Richard Garrett & Sons, well known for their steam wagons and tractors, have brought out a new 2 1/2-ton electric vehicle, the end-tipping arrangement of which is worked by power taken from the main battery. Another example of the electric tipping apparatus was shown on the 3 1/2-ton "Orwell" electric tipping wagon made by Messrs. Ransomes, Sims & Jeffries. The operation is obtained by means of a motor driven from the main batteries, which turns a central screw running parallel with the chassis. The current is automatically switched off at the highest position and also when the body is returned to the normal.

Mechanical Drive

Good specimens of the mechanical drive were to be seen on Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth's 5-ton steam wagon, Messrs. Walker Bros., Page's petrol-driven wagons, and on the Yorkshire Steam Wagon Company's vehicle. On the "first-named chassis, the end-tipping body can be operated either by hand, or mechanically. The latter process is effected by a drive from the end of the crankshaft through bevel gears to a pair of vertical screwed shafts with swivel-nuts, these working in brackets attached to the body. The driver controls the movement from the cab. On the Page-field drive is taken from the gearbox and through suitable gearing to two telescopic screws on either side of the main frame. A special arrangement, whereby adjustable stops cause an arm to free the bevel drive-gear at the top and bottom body positions, is provided, and although the body is run in such a way that it is tipped from its extreme end, it is claimed that a load of three to four tons can be dumped in 20 seconds. The body, raised to its maximum position, lies at an angle of 60 degrees, and this may, in certain instances,

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tend to limit the utility of the method. The patent, mechanically-operated "run-back" on the Yorkshire steam wagon is ingeniously designed. The whole of the operation of raising or lowering the body is performed by the engine, all that it is necessary for the driver to do, is to work a friction-clutch pedal. Spigots, attached to the front and to the back of the body, engage automatically with recessed brackets so that rigidity when traveling may be assured. On the underside of the body are fitted brackets, carrying rollers, which run in guide-channels, fitted upon the top of the chassis frame. Between the top channels is fitted a horizontal screw, fitted with a nut, to which is attached two levers, and the other ends of these hold the underside of the body. From this it will be seen how the movement is obtained and stops are provided for controlling the motion.

Popular Hydraulic System

The hydraulic is, perhaps, the most popular of any automatic system, and one or two illustrations of this are mentioned below. On the Associated Equipment Company's 4-ton petrol-driven wagon, the body can be raised to the tipping position, by means of the Bromlow & Edwards' hydraulic tipping gear, in 20 seconds. Two cylinders are employed, and are fitted about midway to the body, and just in front of the rear axle. The duplicate-cylinder method lacks simplicity, but provides a steady lift. The Halford and Albion systems employ one cylinder only and are, of course, somewhat slower in operation, the time taken in the latter case to tip completely a load of 3 1/2 tons being about 1 1/2 minutes, and 3/4 minute for return to the horizontal position.

The Albion control is extremely simple, and affords a nicety of adjustment in such a way that the motion can be arrested, or altered, with rapid response to the handling of the controlling lever. An example of the hydraulic system being applied to a steam wagon is the 5-ton Robey. This type of tipping-gear is operated by a telescopic hydraulic ram, worked from the boiler pump, and thus an efficient tipping angle is obtained. In conclusion, the writer is of opinion that more might be made of the automatically-operated end or side-tipping body in regard to commercial vehicle transport, for, as stated before, any reduction in the time taken to load or unload a machine is time gained and therefore money.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

The Seattle Symphony Orchestra

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor.—Remembering the genial saying that Nature, after she had made the author or composer, made the critic out of the chips that were left; and realizing that this idea, carried a step farther, might assert that the critic of critics could only be created from the sawdust; still do we speak. And not only do we speak as one, but for the many who feel that the article in reference to the Seattle Symphony Orchestra, appearing in The Christian Science Monitor for December 23, did not present the theme in an unbiased manner. It was hardly fair to compare the Seattle Symphony Orchestra with other orchestras in the country older by many years, and backed by more congenial environments. The rapid growth of the northwest, the bustle and confusion of its commercial life; the dissensions, jealousies, rivalries, of a city only awakening to a real civic pride in things that concern art and music—these all operate to make a setting whose spiritual acoustics are not ideal. John Spargur is a pioneer,

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"breaking up" the northwest for song. As to whether he shall have the honor who has sown under adverse conditions, or as to whether he shall be honored who reaps from the fallow ground of the future, time will tell. What Seattle needs is critics who are neither Guelph nor Ghibelline, but who inspire because their souls are big. Seattle needs audiences who believe in her musicians, her conductors, as her inhabitants have believed in her leaders of industry. Seattle is a city of mighty purposes. She has spoken to the world of commerce. So will she speak to the world of music when she has put aside her petty rivalries.

(Signed) ORRILL V. STAPP
Seattle, Washington, January 9, 1920.

IN THE WIDENER LIBRARY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Large drops are falling near the window. But the great room shelters me. Its walls are still with a sure peace. And the deep windows, open to the trees and sky. Shut out the harsher noises of the day. A sound of voices echoes from below. The inarticulate, laughing breath of children. Beneath the columns of gray stone that tower at the doorway.

The lofty room is very white and still: It is so full of silence that The quiet students always sitting there Cannot offend its vast serenity; And that soft-footed throng that comes and goes Finds here its speech is dumb.

There is no room for speech within these walls Where wisdom is the only certain thing.— Language the shadow, and the thought the fact.

PAUL ADAM

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A Parisian writer little known to the English-speaking world—Paul Adam—whom his contemporaries called "the man with the wings of a giant," was a writer of strange, almost savage force, and yet a personality of fine and gentle temper. Like many writers of fast-moving ideas, his style was uneven—sometimes rough and unfinished, sometimes musical and charming. He wrote in rapidly changing moods and his critics, as a result, despaired of agreement among themselves. Perhaps they might have understood him better if the critics had remembered a saying of his: "Form remains an element of the emotion of thought, but form, by itself, cannot produce this emotion."

His plots are full of strife and conflict—reflecting truly the strife and conflict of his own thoughts. But his characters are minute studies of men, whom he regarded as products of their environment. Thus he seemed able, in a historical story, to penetrate the inner skin of the epoch with which he dealt. "Art," he said, "is a task to inscribe a dogma within a symbol." His experience had remembered a saying of his: "Form remains an element of the emotion of thought, but form, by itself, cannot produce this emotion."

His principal works, which the world will remember, are "La Force," "L'Enfant d'Austerlitz," "La Ruse," "An Soleil de Juillet," and "La Bataille d'Udhe."

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FOUR MONTHS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

October. Silver gray everywhere, a spread of cool even light. Corn shocks, a faded amber, gaunt and stately, bearing bayonets and streamers in rear across the broken ground. Behind, a strip of jade green, formal and flat, whitened broadly with mist. Again, corn shocks, but in confusion, the order lost, heads as breakers wave on wave, pushing up the hill toward a pine wood, and the somber flash of ruddy trunks, glowing warmer in the gloom under the trees. Swaths of the pine branches, linked and dark, shaking the mist away. Faint silvered blue of sky stoops over the tree tops softly. No spot, nor note of color, no shadows, all smoothness and serenity. Silvery mist wraps round the nearer corn shocks, outlines them, and drops from point to point in rivulets of light.

November. Soft evening and the low land by the river blanketed in haze. A farmhouse, dim and mellow, unpainted shingles and faded blue shutters, stands in the bend by the gray lichen rock, shading low-toned in the twilight. A glimmer of gray shingle rises to the angle of the roof. Great bare elms spread wide arms and swing a shadowy gray nest, at the point of the trailing branches. Alongside the house grass, peacock green, patterned over and inlaid with gleaming yellow leaves; overhead a maple flashing a blaze of pure gold through the spider's web gray of twilight and haze. One dull beam of copper fills soberly a flat square window among the shingles. Copper and gold and gray and the orioles gone south.

December. A lofty sky mistily blue and, trailing heavily, a few full clouds golden as ripe wheat in the sunshine, purple in the shadows. Brown floor of leaves among the woods, bronze leaves clinging steadfastly to the oak trees, warm orange-bracken and faded brown grass. Where two roads meet, a wild group of pines, green, rich, and velvety, rustling in a sharp breeze that swings the clouds into motion. Beyond, excited starlings in a field of stubble. The last moving to the front of the column in short quick flutterings, the last first, and the first last, until the field is raised. A sudden order, the flock rises, they wheel and go. Two watching crows drop down to walk and talk upon the ground. The air whitens, sudden clouds descend, they envelop the land in a vehement rush of snow that whirls and spreads and settles. Winter on tiptoe, winter experimenting, scattering its snow wastefully in the gentle flit of cold of early winter.

January. Taut silence, smother of snow, untracked, unsullied, deep. Neither breeze nor movement. Pine branches laden, layer above layer, bending, bending, carry patiently great burdens. Stooping low unresistingly, the birches hoop themselves in frail triumphant arches, and lean outward. Not a tremor stirs the delicate white lace work on the underbrush, not a sound disturbs the silences. Embossed branches, jewel-set, still as stone. Over the snow a play of light sends diamond dust broadcast in the silver-threaded air. Shadows of the blue of heaven lie penciled on the ground. Up the hillside a nimbus of radiant light, across the land a sheen of incomparable splendor. Upon the lake snow, feathery soft. Under all—the grip of iron.

Reduction Sale Men's Clothing

All Winter Suits and Overcoats are being closed out at unusually large reductions, especially when men realize the fact that prices will probably be much higher the coming seasons.

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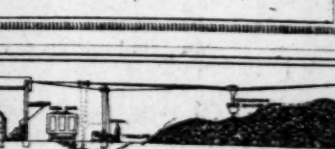
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PLEA FOR OFFICIALS WHO ENFORCE LAWS

Protest Follows Elimination of Massachusetts Sealer of Weights and Measures by Departmental Reorganization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Protest against the elimination of Thure Hanson, for seven years Commissioner of Standard Weights and Measures for Massachusetts, have taken concrete form in the resolutions drawn up by the Swedish-American Republican League of Worcester. Members of the club as well as many other citizens throughout the State who have watched Mr. Hanson's impartial and vigorous administration of the laws, especially in protection of the people, against short weights and measures, express the opinion that there should be no manipulation of affairs or reorganization of the state department that results in the practical ousting of men who fearlessly, efficiently, and conscientiously enforce the law.

Recently there have been two similar instances of the practical dismissal of public officials who, likewise, had made excellent records for enforcing the law. These were Solomon Lewenberg, formerly a member of the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners, and Edwin F. Mulready, former Commissioner of Labor. Technically these men have not been dismissed. There has been a reorganization of state departments, and in the reorganized administration the positions corresponding to those which Mr. Hanson and the others had filled were awarded to new appointees. In view of the fact that these men had been rather more conspicuous in their work in behalf of the people than were certain other officials who were not disturbed, there was naturally considerable criticism of the changes.

The public as a whole appeared to be completely satisfied with the work of these men, but if so it was not able to make its voice heard. On the other hand, certain groups may not have been so well satisfied. Supporters of the attitude of these men say that two questions, therefore, are immediately opened: What were the reasons for the dissatisfaction of these groups, and what should have been done to counteract their efforts? The public, they say, is unorganized, economically less powerful, slower of making itself articulate or of assuring its support to public servants who work for its interests. Small groups, however, can organize and are organized; by the very fact of their organization they come to possess economic and political power, and they are able to make themselves heard in a measure disproportionate to their size, numerically, or in comparison with the whole people.

Enforcement of the law is the task with which public officials are charged, they continue, and if those men who try sincerely to enforce it are not to be retained in office, the moral and political effect is likely to be demoralizing. If reasonable security is not offered to men who enforce the law, only men of large private means can afford to accept public office, and such men are likely to be out of touch with the needs of the great masses not possessed of such means. If men without private means accept office, they must almost inevitably be forced to compromise with powerful interests against whom the law should be invoked, lest those interests, antagonized, procure their removal from office.

IMPROVED ROADS FOR MOTORISTS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Speaking at a convention of motorists, called together by the Ontario Motor League, the Hon. F. C. Biggs, Minister of Public Works, stated that the Ontario government is prepared to improve 1600 miles of roadway, as soon as conditions will permit. These improvements, he said, would not be confined to trunk lines, but would include every county in the Province, and reach all the large centers of population. In addition to building a trunk line from the Quebec border to the State of Michigan, many feeders will run into it, some of them branching off as far as the Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, and Muskoka districts.

In outlining the government's policy, he said roads for improvement would be selected and improved as quickly as possible, after which the amount of traffic passing over them would be measured, and from this would be judged whether or not a permanent top would be required. To keep these roads in good condition, he would favor a patrol system of inspection. The rural roads, in his opinion, are as important as the trunk lines, as they will do more than anything else toward solving the problem of the high cost of living by keeping market conditions balanced.

A. W. Campbell, Dominion highway commissioner, pointed out that there are 300,000 automobiles owned in Canada, having a value of \$300,000,000, and considering that good roads would save 10 per cent of the annual depreciation on cars, that would mean an annual saving of \$30,000,000, while better roads would increase their efficiency by a like amount, making the annual saving \$70,000,000.

TOWN PLANNING AN AID TO CITY GROWTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—In an address before the social welfare congress in Montreal, Mr. Thomas Adams, town planning expert of the Canadian Commission of Conservation, declared

that this city was lagging behind in regard to any plan of development, and that such a laissez-faire policy was distinctly detrimental to the interests of real estate, as well as to the welfare of the ordinary citizen. Mr. Adams urged that there should be applied to social and industrial organization the same degree of scientific thought that had been so successfully applied to the processes of manufacture.

"Here in Montreal," he said, "we have a city of nearly 700,000 inhabitants, with an area of 32,155 acres,

PERSONAL SERVICE IN A STORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
"A perfectly well-meaning person has left me a large sum of money. I am not entitled to it. The person who is entitled to it won't accept it from me. Can you help me make her take it in some form or other?"

A distressed man hurried into the offices of the firm of an important met-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Patrons must be made to feel that they are fairly dealt with"

grown since 1891 from 219,600 inhabitants and \$166 acres. Its area has grown more rapidly than its population. In the not far distant future, it will have 2,000,000 inhabitants, covering at least three times the present territory, and will be wrestling with the curing of evils that we can prevent without cost today, by the exercise of foresight. One thing makes it certain that Montreal will not grow much farther unless it is planned. Manufacturers are either leaving Montreal, or ceasing to come within its boundaries to the degree that they have in the past. Modern convenience of transportation and power distribution have greatly accelerated that movement, but it began because of land speculation and want of planning, with consequent high taxes, congestion and bad housing."

WAY OPENED TO JAPANESE

Court Decision Permits Entrance to United States in Spite of the Agreement on Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—If a recent decision of Judge Frank H. Rudkin, of the United States District Court, is not reversed by a higher court, a way will have been opened whereby Japanese may enter the United States without being subject to deportation under the Immigration Act, according to Benjamin F. Geis, Assistant United States Attorney, who represented the government in the proceedings.

The case was that of H. Watanaba, a Japanese, who came here as a seaman, and deserted his ship. A few months ago he was arrested and ordered deported on the ground that he had entered the country unlawfully, the government contending that he signed as a seaman merely for the purpose of evading the so-called gentlemen's agreement on laborers between Japan and the United States.

Judge Rudkin, however, held that the power to exclude under the Immigration Act is limited and not general, and that as Mr. Watanaba did not enter the United States from any insular possession, from the Canal Zone, or from any other country to which he was authorized to go by virtue of a passport issued by his own government, he did not come within the provision of the federal immigration law. "The government contends," said Mr. Geis, "that Mr. Watanaba is subject to deportation for the reason that he came to the United States prior to the taking effect of the United States Seamen's Act, which allows seamen to desert their ships in American ports, and that he cannot therefore take advantage of that act; and for the further reason that he has admitted that he became a seaman merely for the purpose of gaining entrance to the United States. The case in my opinion is one of far-reaching importance, and will be taken to the United States Supreme Court if necessary."

ALBERTA FACTORY COMMITTEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—In accordance with the amendment to the Factories Act passed at the last session of the Alberta Legislature, committees composed of a representative each of the employees and employers, have been appointed in the cities of Alberta. Their functions will be to investigate the prevailing conditions and make recommendations with respect to the number of hours a day or week during which any persons may be required to work in offices or factories, and the minimum wages which shall be paid; and upon such recommendations the chief factory inspector may then issue regulations covering the situation. Judge Taylor is the third member of each of the committees.

LABOR AND NONPARTISANS UNITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Organized Labor in North Dakota has made considerable gains in legislation through cooperation with the Nonpartisan League administration, so the North Dakota State Federation of Labor reports in a letter which it has sent widely to Labor organizations throughout the country.

ropolitan department store and made the foregoing speech in a rather annoyed tone. Even men overwhelmed with the pressure of business will pause to listen to a man who deplores having money left to him, for whatever reason.

"For years this woman gave the person who left me the money an unfailing, kindly service, service that was made doubly valuable by sympathy and deference, and that was rewarded with no more than an inadequate wage which terminated abruptly. My obligation is clear enough. But I don't know how to go about discharging it. The woman is proud and poor. She has a small daughter dependent upon her. They both need things—I don't know what—but all women and children need things, don't they? Can't some one help me out? I'm a busy man and I wouldn't know which way to turn to manage this thing if I had all the time in the world on my hands."

A Port in a Storm

The store maintains a personal service bureau, a sort of sure port for shoppers in storms of indecision and ignorance. Its director is a slim, dark-eyed girl, who unfailingly says to every one she meets in her business life, "What can I do for you?" The young woman was summoned,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"They fell victim to the supreme joy of riding in an elevator."

and the case explained to her. She was impressed with the fact that it would take the utmost diplomacy if she were successfully to carry out the man's wishes, for there would be the opposition of a baffling pride and diffidence. The woman who was to be helped lived in a seaside village far away from the city, and it wasn't going to be an easy job, at best.

The harrowed man gasped a little when the small person before him, clad in the most impeccable of blue serge and organdie collar and cuffs, merely said in a cool voice, "Yes, I quite understand. If you'll give me her name and tell me what she looks like I'll have her up to town and see what we can do to make her happy." He stammered through a manlike, and utterly inaccurate description of the woman who was to be "made happy," and stared with a "By Jove—" as the young woman took her departure with a brief promise that everything should be seen to.

A letter, written in delightfully friendly terms, went presently to the woman, who lived far from the world of glittering shops and charming clothes, whose imagination had never been stimulated by anything beyond the yearly cycle of tides and passing ships, and a need for constant, vigilant economy. Probably too surprised to do otherwise, she wrote that she would come up, with the young daughter, on a certain train several days later.

The Arrival

The personal service director, with a sort of uncanny wisdom, stood waiting on the dot at the gate in the train shed, and stepped up to greet the traveler with the smile of an old friend. Without in the least seeming to, she made the shy, confused woman from

another world feel as if she had always known her. There was a taxi, and a brisk ride through unfamiliar city streets, and the entrance to the bewildering shop.

At the end of the day, after the most amazingly complete shopping for both the mother and small daughter, there was a delectable luncheon in a smart tea room, a great box of candy, a doll for the small child, a wonderful hour at a moving picture, and a taxi back to the station. To the simple people who had been benefited, it was the stuff that dreams were made of. No pride had been hurt. To the director of personal service—it was one more service rendered.

The diminutive director sat curled before me the other day in an enormous wicker chair in a sheltered corner of the big store, her eyes wide and smiling through sheer love of her work. The crispest of frocks made her look as if she had just stepped out of a bandbox, and she seemed wholly too small and inadequate to be the guiding hand of such a work.

No Monotony in the Work

"Dear me—yes—we have the oddest things happen to us. We never get tired of it, because there is constant change. We do a tremendous business in lost children—if you know what I mean—" she broke off with a rippling laugh when I told her that I didn't by any means know what it was to do a business in lost children.

"People seem to have the most extraordinary way of leaving their children about—like mislaid muffs—or letters they've forgotten to mail. We had a ridiculous experience here not very long ago. A woman, a social worker in a church—imagine it—had made up her mind to give a group of children a treat just before Christmas. She would bring them into our store to spend the day in the excitement and

brilliance of the before-holiday rush. Apparently, when she got here she was overcome with the enormity of her task, and with a desire, also, to do some shopping on her own account. So, thinking it quite the happy solution, she bundled the children—a half dozen or so there were—up to the toy department, and impressed them, rather astutely, with the fact that they were to stay right there until she returned. And away she went.

"Something close to two or three hours elapsed, I believe, and she did not come back to gather up her lambs. Even children can't go on indefinitely, it seems, in a toy paradise, and they developed boredom.

In Search of Adventure

"Being adventurous children, they started off on their own, and fell victims to the supreme joy of elevator riding. They probably never would have tired of that, but along late in the afternoon, a somewhat disgruntled elevator man confided to a starter that 'them imp' were having more than their share of conveyance. That started an investigation.

"The children were brought up to the personal service bureau and given to me. Even experience finds it a bit amazing to have six children suddenly thrust on one with a 'Here, take them, and do with them what you will.' It was getting late. It was near to the closing time of the store. The woman who had come in with them betrayed no disposition to claim her charges. In the end we took them to the toy department, and there, on cars that would take them home. The strange part of it was that the woman never did come back—even to inquire whether they spent the night in the store. I have wondered, sometimes, how popular she was with the mothers of those children, when next they saw her."

A Smooth-Running Bureau

It seems that the personal service bureau runs quite noiselessly. There is a large percentage of lost and strayed children practically each day, in the store. One can't quite reconcile the idea of mothers inadvertently leaving children about loose—but it seems to be done! And the happy part of it comes from the fact that no matter how loudly they wail and how forlorn and abandoned they feel, the personal service bureau never for an instant allows them to know that they are lost. They become, for the time being, honored guests of the delightful woman in the bureau, and their mothers, so far as they know, fully intended that they should spend those

hours exploring delights that they never knew existed. Thoughtful mothers!

There is the serious side to it, and the pathetic side to it. There are the brides who are going away to live in new, perhaps tropical countries. They spend days about the store with women from the bureau and gasp to think of all the rigors of trousseau buying that were saved them through the helping hand of experience.

There was the old man who also had a benefactor, much as the young woman and her little daughter. He had gone through poverty of the worst sort, and yet when the magic lamp was rubbed and he was told that the things that he had so long wanted and needed were to be had, he could only think of two things that would fill the need—a derby hat and some peppermint drops. He got them. An office boy was sent to a sweet shop for the peppermint drops.

There was the amazing case of the man who went back to the primitive life for a month and at the end of that time emerged from his voluntary exile clad in the skins of animals and looking altogether uncivilized and unkempt. Who in two hours was turned, at least as far as clothes were concerned, into a respected member of society.

The Requirements

It takes a tremendous amount of thought to steer the heavy bark of a personal service bureau. It takes a depth of the knowledge of human nature. It takes sympathy and understanding. It takes unutterable patience. It takes an appreciation of financial values. For it is essentially a definite effort to help people



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"The most amazingly complete shopping for both mother and daughter."

in their shopping and other problems. And the wish to sell the greatest amount of merchandise must never be allowed to come before the requirement for a satisfied patron. Patrons must be made to feel that they are being fairly dealt with, and not turned into a source, simply, of revenue. Even in cases where there is no money forthcoming at the moment from people who need service of whatever sort without delay, there is a cash box which contains funds of the company's money, which is used without any particular collateral for its reimbursement. The director told me that they rarely found it did not pay them many times over to advance funds in cases of patent necessity. And even so, far better to lose a little money than to gain the ill will of some person who, although he or she might not cherish any lasting grievance, might work immeasurably, without knowing it, against the ultimate good faith of the company.

FARMER-LABOR CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—An "All-American Cooperative Congress" is to be held in Chicago February 12 to 15. This congress has been arranged by the American Farmer-Labor Cooperative Commission formed as a result of a cooperative conference held in Chicago last November. The aim of the congress is to bring farmers and workers together, to devise a program by which the producer and the consumer can cooperate in the handling of produce.

NEW EXPERIMENTS IN PROFIT-SHARING

Massachusetts Clothing Firm to Give an Interest in Its Business to the Employees, Who Also Are to Share in Losses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAKEFIELD, Massachusetts—An interesting experiment in profit-sharing, which includes a number of features not tried before, has been undertaken by Winship, Boit & Co., manufacturers of cotton and woolen clothing, a firm which for a number of years has employed between 700 and 1200 persons in this town.

The plan aims to provide security for the workers and to give each one a share in the business. It will be tried for two years, at the end of which time the arrangement may be continued, if it seems desirable, or abandoned.

Each employee who has worked for the company one year will receive, as of January 1, 1920, an interest in the company equal to 20 per cent of his earnings for the year. Employees of longer service will receive an additional 1 per cent interest for each added year of employment, and new employees taken on by the company will receive an interest at the end of their first year equal to 20 per cent of their earnings for the year.

In the future, as soon as possible after the end of the calendar year, net profits will be divided equally between the firm and the employees. The share awarded to the latter will be again divided, one half to remain in the business at 6 per cent interest, and the other half to be paid them in cash. The distribution to individuals of the employees' share will be made on a basis of their earnings and in proportion to them.

Employees to Share in Losses

Should the firm show a loss rather than a profit for any year, the employees shall share in the loss, according to the amount of their interest in the business. Should the loss be sufficiently great to cover their entire interest, the remainder will be charged against the employees' further shares of profit until the loss has been made up.

Net profits of the company will be ascertained by its own accountants, but the employees will have the privilege of checking up these figures by their own audit if they wish to pay an accountant for the work. Arrangements are made to provide for the support of widows of employees from the general expenses of the company.

The proprietors will retain the control over the business which they built up from very modest proportions. They will have the power to increase or decrease the force at any time, or to discharge employees. If, however, the interest of the employees shall at any time exceed that of the present proprietors, the latter undertake to make over their own interests to a corporation which shall be conducted according to usual corporate organizations, and in which they will remain as shareholders like the employees. Provision is made for the re-

irement of workers under certain conditions, and their withdrawal of their interests accumulated from the amounts which will each year remain in the business.

Bonus Given Heretofore

Charles M. Winship and Miss Elizabeth E. Boit are the partners in the business, which the latter started. The growth of the business has been remarkable, and both proprietors have shown a great interest in the welfare of the workers. In November, last, they gave to them for the third successive year, a bonus of 15 per cent of the yearly earnings of each employee. The announcement of the new plan was made at a meeting in a local theater, and was enthusiastically received by the employees.

Mr. Winship, in outlining the plan to the employees, said that he hoped through it to interest the employees in increased production, which would decrease overhead costs and make net profits greater.

The objects of the plan are to promote "more cordial and profitable relations between the firm and the employees, an increase of interest in the welfare and prosperity of the business and inducement to greater care and economy in the use of materials; the awakening of a greater pride in the manufacture of the very best possible products; the encouragement of economy, thrift and accumulation on the part of employees that they may become more independent financially, better fitted for the discharge of all duties of public and private life, and especially to promote the welfare and better education of their children, and that through their individual and combined efforts the standard of civilization may be in some measure elevated."

PROPOSED BRIDGE OVER DETROIT RIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Offices have been established here, from which the movement to erect a single span bridge across the Detroit River, linking Detroit and Windsor, Ontario, will be directed. Private capital is backing the enterprise, and has engaged Charles Evan Fowler of New York as consulting engineer. The bridge as planned would cost \$28,000,000, and would take four years to complete. If constructed, it would open up a great expanse of Canadian shore for Detroit's growth. The border cities, Windsor, Walkerville, Ford, Ojibway and Sandwich, now have a population of nearly 60,000, including several thousand Americans, who use the ferry daily to go to and from their work.

ONE BIG UNION TAKES INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta—A resolution stating that they are willing to accept the 14 per cent increase in pay pending further negotiations which they insist must be entered into, has been adopted by the One Big Union mining district of Alberta, and forwarded to the Minister of Labor. The resolution also opposes the recent order of the fuel commissioner, requiring that all miners must be members of the United Mine Workers of America, the international organization, or leave their work.

Albert Steiger Company

"A STORE OF SPECIALTY SHOPS" SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

NEW SPRING COTTONS

The delightful new cottons for the Spring, 1920, season rival those of previous seasons in their beauty of weave and texture—and their originality of design.

EMBROIDERED FRENCH ORGANDIES
New imported novelties which are so desirable for charming summer frocks. Floral designs or color dots embroidered in self or contrasting color combinations. 45 inches wide. \$3.75 a Yard.

PRINTED GEORGETTE VOILE
Fine exquisite voiles in large floral designs—soft shades of rose, Copenhagen green and navy. A very popular material. 40 inches wide. \$1.50 a Yard.

EMBROIDERED VOILES
A beautiful sheer fabric in fascinating colors and designs. New and lovely are the white and pastel shades with embroidered dots in gay colors. 40 inches wide. \$2.00 a Yard.

SILK TAFFETA GINGHAMS
Handsome plaids and stripes in striking color combinations. Light and dark effects in an assortment to select from, a very popular fabric. \$1.00 a Yard.

Forbes & Wallace

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

First With the New Suits

New—Different—Practical—Models to wear now.

The first January showing offers an ideal selection of over one hundred and twenty-five of the Spring models.

As to fashion details, one notes coats of long slender lines or short full models with flare sides. Braiding and tailored tucks, and the narrowest of belts are offered in many variations.

These suits are already in demand by those who enjoy having the new things first. They are instantly recognized for their "newness" and are popular to wear with fur under one's coat.

At \$39.75 to \$195.00

FORBES & WALLACE

Meekins Packard & Wheat

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Continues the most exceptional opportunities provided by the SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF FURNITURE to acquire "Meekins Furniture of Character" at substantial reductions from regular prices.

YOU WILL FIND

An unusually large variety in each of the lines which we carry, and this makes selecting much pleasanter. You are more sure to find precisely what you want.

TRUE BROS., JEWELERS

403 Main, 6 Pynchon St., Springfield, Mass.

Court Square Store

Interurban Center

This Store Features APPAREL FOR THE "LITTLE ONES"

Warm Winter Coats, Bonnets, Hosiery, etc., are here in abundance for your selection. The price markings are extremely moderate.

COURT SQUARE STORE Springfield, Mass.

The Woman's Shop

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

New Winter Dresses of Serge, Tricotine and Jersey \$25 \$29.50 \$35 \$39.50

WEEKS

395 MAIN ST. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

TRUNKS, LEATHER GOODS, and UMBRELLAS

Maynard Coal Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

"Old Company Lehigh Our Specialty" Tel. 180 or 5652

Third National Bank

YOUR BANK

383-387 Main St. "By the Clock" Springfield, Mass.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

Women's COATS Misses'

Velours Silvertones Mixtures Values 45.00 to 50.00

Price 35.00 Price

Heavy Polo Coats, short length, brown, green, value 45.00, 35.00
Silvertone Coats, loose back, value 49.50, 35.00
Leather Sport Coats, fine, soft leather, value 50.00, 35.00
Mixture Coats, belted models, value 45.00, 35.00
Velour Coats, full silk lined, value 50.00, 35.00

JANUARY is a month in which customers expect to get real bargains throughout the store and while it is an excellent selling month for Coats at regular prices, Chandler & Co. felt they should make great effort to offer some truly exceptional values in their Coat Dept., as well as in other departments of the store. Accordingly, they have gone through their stock of Women's and

Misses' Coats and selected some of the best selling styles which they have MARKED DOWN. Further, they have been fortunate in securing from some of the best manufacturers several smart models that may be sold under regular price. In addition to the Velours and Silvertones in this assortment, the Leather Coats are extraordinarily good value, as are the swaggy Polo Coats in brown and green.

AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO RESIGNS

Henry P. Fletcher Had Not Been at His Post for About a Year, but Was Understood to Have Aided Fall Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The announcement that Henry P. Fletcher had resigned as Ambassador to Mexico was not a surprise to persons familiar with the intricacies of the Mexican situation, especially in its development during the last few months.

Mr. Fletcher's position was at best anomalous. Although he was appointed Ambassador to Mexico in February, 1916, he did not go to his post for a year. He returned to this country about a year ago, and has not been in Mexico since. He has been nominally acting as adviser to the State Department in regard to Mexican affairs, and when hearings were being held here by the Senate committee of which Albert B. Fall (R.), Senator from New Mexico, was chairman, it was understood that Senator Fall had the approval and assistance of Mr. Fletcher in the investigation which he carried on for weeks, at which representatives of large oil companies doing business in Mexico testified at great length.

One of the men connected with an oil association maintaining headquarters here said recently that the greater part of his publicity work in Washington recently had been to see that reports of alleged Mexican atrocities and similar details reached the State Department and were made public by it.

While the prevalent belief that Mr. Fletcher was sympathetic with the oil and land interests which were antagonistic to the Carranza regime endeared him to those interests, it was not to be expected that his reported attitude would be appreciated by the Mexican Government, and it has been known for some time that Mexico City would regard with much equanimity the resignation of Mr. Fletcher, who was never popular with the Mexicans. He went to Mexico City at a time of great disturbance and difficulty, caused by border raids and German intrigue, and two months after his arrival, he was hissed in the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, but suffered no more serious signs of disapproval. It is said that Mr. Fletcher felt that he could not return to his post in Mexico with benefit to either government, and as he could not continue indefinitely listed as Ambassador to a country from which he must perform absent himself, he resigned.

Mr. Fletcher's inability to bring about full accord between the United States and Mexico is not encouraging for his successor. He was a trained diplomatist, having served as United States Minister to Chile. He had also been secretary of the American legations at Havana, Lisbon, and Peking, and was twice chargé d'affaires at Peking.

Whether Mr. Fletcher will be appointed to another diplomatic post is a matter of speculation. His name has been mentioned in connection with the posts of Minister to China and of Ambassador to Chile.

KANSAS MINERS RETURN TO WORK

First Work of New Industrial Court Will Be Investigation of Alleged Closing of Mine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The Kansas miners who went on strike as a protest against the enactment of the industrial court law by the special session of the Legislature, are all back at work, and there will be no prosecutions. Richard J. Hopkins, Attorney-General, after a thorough investigation, decided that there was no concerted action in the strike except that the men did not want to work.

The Attorney-General also brought back the first complaint to be presented to the industrial court. A committee of miners called upon him and said that one of the mines was gradually closing down because the owners said it could not be operated profitably and pay the 14 per cent increase allowed under the general strike settlement. They said that eight entries had already been closed and 40 of the 60 men have been released. The miners told the Attorney-General they proposed to give the industrial court a trial to see what it could do and they asked that proceedings be started. The Attorney-General is having the statements transcribed, and will present the complaint and ask for a general investigation of mine conditions at once.

The Attorney-General has directed that an inquiry be held on the strike in the B. R. and H. Mine, where the men walked out because one of their numbers had worked for the receivers while the State was in control of the mines. Unless this strike is ended at once, the miners will be prosecuted for misdemeanors and the leaders for felonies, for hindering and delaying the operation of an essential industry.

Freight Embargo Declared

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Freight embargoes have been declared by the Boston & Albany and Boston & Maine railroads as a result of a strike of freight handlers which began yesterday noon. The men assert that the Director-General of Railroads has failed to act upon their petition for a wage increase of about 20 cents an hour.

The food supply of this city was

said to be sufficient for a week or 10 days. Business interests contemplated an appeal to the Director-General. A number of steamships here, it was reported, would be sent to other ports to be unloaded.

Street Railway Strike

COLUMBIA, South Carolina—Street railway service was suspended here yesterday as a result of a strike of employees of the Columbia Railway, Gas & Electric Company. The company refused to grant demands of motormen and conductors that a "closed shop" clause be inserted in the new contract.

APPEAL FOR FOOD AGAIN PRESSED

President Wilson Asks Secretary Glass to Plead With Congress to Aid Europe

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson yesterday asked Secretary Glass to make another appeal to Congress for authority to loan \$150,000,000 to Poland, Austria, and Armenia, to relieve their desperate food situation.

Action by the House Ways and Means Committee on Mr. Glass' request for authority to make the loans is expected in a few days.

The President's letter follows: "With considerable regret I have noticed from the press that Congress is delaying the grantings of authority for the extension of prompt and generous relief to the stricken portion of Europe, the urgency and importance of which, especially in respect to Poland, Austria, and Armenia, you have fully explained to the Ways and Means Committee."

"It is unthinkable to me that we should withhold from those people who are in such mental and physical distress the assistance which can be rendered by making available on credit a small proportion of our exportable surplus of food which would alleviate the situation. While I am sure that you must have explained fully to the Ways and Means Committee the appalling situation in those parts of Europe where men, women, and children are now dying of starvation and the urgent necessity for prompt assistance, I beg of you that you make another appeal to Congress. "I am informed that through the published reports of hearings before the Ways and Means Committee, the Congress has now been furnished with incontrovertible facts showing the necessity for immediate affirmative action. This prosperous republic ought not to bear any part of the responsibility for the moral and material chaos that must result from an unwillingness on our part to aid those less fortunate than ourselves. We cannot, merely to husband a small proportion of our surplus, permit the happening of this great catastrophe."

ACTION TOWARD ARMENIA DELAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Contrary to a dispatch from Paris, published in some newspapers, which stated that Hugh C. Wallace, United States Ambassador to France, had announced to the council of ambassadors, now sitting in place of the Supreme Council, that the United States had decided to recognize the Armenian Republic, it has been learned at the State Department that recognition has not been decided upon or extended. However, the disposition of the United States to recognize the Armenian Republic was said to be favorable.

President Wilson will make the decision as to whether recognition shall be given, and when, it was stated, but it appears probable that the outlines of the Turkish Treaty must be known and indications of the beginning of a stable government must be apparent before the President will act. Drawing the boundaries of the proposed republic, it is said, will be a difficult task, especially the inclusion of a Mediterranean port in the territory of the republic, as the Armenians are in a minority along the Mediterranean Sea.

RADIO EXPERT DISCUSSES SIGNALS

NEW YORK, New York—There has been no unusual interference with wireless communication in America, asserted Dr. E. R. W. Anderson, chief engineer of the Radio Corporation of America, in discussing yesterday the mysterious wireless signals described recently in London by Mr. Marconi. He scouted the suggestion advanced by some natural scientists abroad that the signals might have come from another planet. If any disturbance existed, according to Dr. Anderson, it was purely terrestrial.

"The supposed signals which are considered unusual probably are produced by some spark station," he said, "and are being heard at a greater distance than ordinarily because of the clearness of the atmosphere and the absence of the static. The fact that the mysterious signals are partly decipherable bears out my contention."

PROGRESS IN NEWBERRY CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Drawing of the jury in the Newberry election case occupied all of yesterday in the United States District Court of Judge Clarence W. Sessions at Grand Rapids, Michigan. Although Judge Sessions ordered that the routine be expedited, and accepted the first juror in the face of objections by the defense for cause, the task was not completed. In an effort to get the trial actually under way, the judge announced that the government would be limited to six peremptory challenges and the defense to 10.

ESTIMATES FOR ARMY REDUCED

Senate Committee Revises War Department Figures—Chairman Takes Issue With House Majority Leader on Totals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In reporting the army reorganization bill to the Senate yesterday, James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R.), Senator from New York and chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, took issue with a recent statement by Frank W. Mondell, House of Representatives majority leader, in which the latter declared that the proposed military policy would add an additional \$1,000,000,000 to the annual expenditure. The New York Senator submitted figures based, he said, on War Department estimates, to show that the entire cost of the military establishment would run from \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000 below the estimate of the House majority leader. He said:

"Some statements have been made to the public quite recently, announcing that the adoption of the military policy set forth in the bill in the Senate, and including the provisions for universal military training, would involve an annual expenditure of \$1,000,000,000."

"Under no circumstances will the bill involve the expenditure of \$1,000,000,000 annually. The department has furnished us figures which should be regarded as the maximum amounts made up on the theory that the regular army and the national guard, as well as the organized reserves, will always be at the maximum authorized strength and, further, leaving out of account some of the surplus stocks of equipment which are on hand today in enormous quantities and which will be available for many years to come. The War Department estimates may, therefore, be regarded as the outlying figure, compiled to cover every contingency. They show that, following the passage of the bill, the annual expenditure for the now succeeding six years will run as follows: 1921, \$845,379,000; 1922, \$670,630,000; 1923, \$680,007,000; 1924, \$696,532,000; 1925, \$700,937,000; 1926, \$692,753,000."

"In addition to the existence of large surplus stocks of equipment now on hand, it should be remembered that while the bill provides for a maximum strength of the national guard of the United States of 425,000, the guard cannot reach that strength, on account of the absence of training facilities, such as armories, and so forth, in the several states, for many years to come. Our best information leads us to believe that the guard will be doing pretty well if it reaches a strength of 350,000 men six years from now. Indeed, we believe this is a liberal estimate."

"Taking into account these features, the committee has revised these estimates of the War Department, and believes that the annual cost of the proposed military establishment will run as follows: 1921, \$609,806,000; 1922, \$623,545,000; 1923, \$631,330,000; 1924, \$632,575,000; 1925, \$611,781,000; 1926, \$590,987,000."

Enlistments Sought

Intensive Campaign for Recruits to Be Undertaken by Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Beginning on February 22, the United States Army will conduct an intensive recruiting campaign for one week, with the object of enlisting 75,000 men who are needed to bring the army up to authorized strength. Before this period, and after it, until March 31, recruiting will be stimulated in every possible way, as there is said to be a serious shortage of men in the army.

It is planned to seek enlistments for the respective state guards at the same time and the governors of all states have been asked to issue proclamations in which the people will be urged to study the military service and its possibilities for young men. A new feature of the recruiting campaign will be the sending of regiments of regular army troops into each state to be recruited to full strength by men of that state, on the assumption that local interest and an esprit de corps will be created thereby.

Officials at the War Department say the present concept of the army as an educational and recreational agency has been justified by unprecedented heavy enlistments since last February, the number being 170,000. Of this total, however, 90,000 enlisted only for one year, and a test of the new methods will be afforded in the way these short-term enlistments are renewed, when they begin to expire in March.

NEW ORLEANS OPERA COMPANY DISBANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The opera season in New Orleans came to an abrupt end on Tuesday night when the singers and musicians refused to go on at the presentation of the opera "Louise," unless their salaries were guaranteed for the remainder of the season. Louis P. Verande, the manager, replied that this was not possible, inasmuch as the guarantee of the French Opera Association had expired on Saturday night. The company thereupon broke up, many of the members leaving for New York, their return transportation having been guaranteed at the beginning of the season. It is generally understood that the opera association faces a deficit of something like \$20,000 on the season. Six subscription performances re-

main to be played, and Mr. Verande is seeking to reimburse those who subscribed to these from his own personal funds and by giving short-time notes. Harry Brunswick Loeb, promoter of the opera season and general manager of the company, has issued a letter exonerating Mr. Verande from blame in the failure of the company.

Small attendance at the last three performances, showing that there is little if any demand here for opera is given by Mr. Loeb as the cause for the failure. All of the singers and musicians have been paid to date, and there will be no effort to revive the opera this season. Grand opera was first presented in the United States in the form of the French opera in this city nearly 100 years ago.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Bank Clearings Are Advanced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Columbus News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Some idea of what prohibition can do to improve economic conditions in the United States may be gained from statistics gathered in this city. Columbus had the most prosperous year in its history in 1919, and prohibition is given a large share of the credit. The bank clearings for the year amounted to \$678,145,000, an advance of \$123,000,000 over the year before. The resources of the banks at the close of 1919 were \$88,200,000 in comparison with \$77,660,000 at the end of the previous year. The valuation of new buildings for which permits were issued was double that of 1918. Behind all this prosperity stands out the incontestable argument of a sober and industrious people. For seven months of the year there were no saloons, and the absence of liquor is reflected in the greatly decreased number of arrests and the greatly increased prosperity of the people. Ultimate large savings in the police department and the courts is indicated in the fact that there were 3277 fewer arrests in 1919 than in the previous year, and 1388 fewer persons arraigned in court for various criminal offenses. Charitable workers are finding great improvements in the homes of men formerly addicted to the use of liquor but who are now buying more food, more clothing, more furniture, and more things that add to the comfort and happiness of their families.

More Comforts in the Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—Marked economic benefits in the homes, since the enforcement of prohibition in this city, are noted by a social settlement worker here. "Many a pay envelope," she says, "that one time went for drinks and treating now goes for better food, better clothes. Many families are having coal in their homes for the first time. Having no money to spend for this necessity, the children used to supply the fuel for heat by bringing home wood and pieces of coal from the streets. The men are happier and spend their time at home after their day's work is over. Money that used to go for drinks is buying graphophones and children are coming to school with such remarks as this: 'We had a great time at home last night; father played the graphophone.' The children are happier and contented and with this improved environment the coming generations promise to be more easily molded into the right kind of men and women for our future citizens."

Jailer's Contract Unprofitable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Hannibal News Office

HANNIBAL, Missouri—Prohibition has so reduced the number of inmates at the jail here that the jailer finds his contract to feed the prisoners an unprofitable one and he has resigned to take up his former trade.

CONTROL OF FOOD EXPORTS IS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Chicago officials appeared before the Senate and House joint agriculture committee yesterday to urge that the Department of Agriculture have a special bureau to deal with the exportation of foods and food products. They contend that the increased cost of foods is due largely to three things—lack of competition, huge exportations, and re-sales.

Members of the committee declared that the responsibility rested largely with the Railroad Administration for not furnishing cars and handling freight efficiently. Russell J. Poole, director of the Bureau of Foods and Markets, said that was only part of the trouble. The commission men and the shippers hold up food to affect the market, and the consumer pays. The farmer defended exportations on the grounds that it was necessary to take care of surplus, and deprecated federal legislation or interference with the sale of farm products, he said.

PROFITEERING IN POTATOES CHARGED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charges of extensive profiteering in potatoes have been brought to the attention of the government, and are being investigated.

Consumers in many parts of the country are being forced to pay at the rate of \$3.20 a bushel for potatoes, it is alleged. The farmers received slightly more than \$1.57 a bushel in November, according to reports to the Department of Agriculture. Stocks of potatoes of the 1919 crop now on farms and in the hands of dealers are 128,181,000 bushels, according to the Department of Agriculture.

AIRCRAFT POLICY MUCH CRITICIZED

Senator New Says It Has Been Near to the Absurd and No Credit to United States—His Consolidation Bill Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Government of the United States has practically neglected the development of military and commercial aircraft, and the condition is now fast approaching that which obtained when the country entered the war and found itself absolutely unable to put a serviceable machine in the field. Harry S. New (R.), Senator from Indiana, declared in a speech in the Senate yesterday.

Senator New's indictment of the government's aeronautical policy was made in course of the debate on his bill providing for the consolidation of aircraft for the Army, Navy, Post Office and Interior departments under one responsible head, as has already been done by Great Britain, France, and Italy. The bill calls for a "director of aircraft," who shall be responsible for the development and maintenance of military and commercial aircraft, without, however, intruding on the functions of the army and the navy in the employment of this arm of the service.

Unbusinesslike Course Charged

"Things have to be done for the development of the air service outside of the Army and Navy Departments," said Senator New. "We must provide for a system of licenses and for co-operation between municipalities, states, and civic organizations. The layout of air routes is not simple, for it includes the establishment of air-dromes and landing fields."

"It is apparent to every Senator and member of the House that we are proceeding in a most unbusinesslike manner in our treatment of the subject. We have four committees handling these appropriations, and none of them knows what the others are doing. We have passed appropriations, acting entirely in the dark, for we have duplicated military and naval aviation fields and material when it was not necessary."

James D. Phelan (D.), Senator from California, read into the Record extracts from reports of chambers of commerce and different civic organizations on the Pacific coast bearing witness to the valuable work rendered by the air service in detecting forest fires. "The reason why we haven't kept up our air service is because Congress has lost faith, and I don't see why it shouldn't lose faith, in the capacity of the War Department," Senator New continued.

Army's Few Planes Almost Obsolete

"The whole course of the United States in dealing with aeronautics has been close to the absurd and quite devoid of credit to us. Nothing could have been more absurd than the program that was brought forward when we finally entered the war and under-

took to secure production of machinery. That program included about 10 types of machines which it was proposed to construct at a time when nobody knew anything about the program involved. Yet, despite this bad beginning, we developed an aircraft industry and by spending more than \$1,000,000,000 on it we produced 11,000 machines up to November 11, 1918. By that time we had developed a capacity of 11,000 to 12,000 machines a year in 22 factories employing over 300,000 men. The army had trained 15,000 expert aviators.

"All this is dissipated. The army still retains about 900 trained flyers, but the rest are gone, nobody can tell where. All the government departments that might have given encouragement to preserving the establishment have permitted it to be disintegrated. That means the Army, the Navy, and the Post Office. Today our manufacturing capacity is about 5 per cent what it was when the armistice was signed. The only planes the army possesses are the De Havilland fours, which are almost obsolete and no new ones are being procured. If we should have trouble with another power, we would not have a single pursuit plane, and would have to go to some foreign government for them."

"If the situation is so bad as described," interrupted W. H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, "somebody is censurable for it."

DRY ENFORCEMENT BILL IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—The Republican plan for enforcement of prohibition which has been introduced into the Assembly would ban all liquors containing one-half of 1 per cent or more of alcohol. The bill would establish a state enforcement and regulatory department, and provides for four classes of trafficking in liquor under certificates to be obtained from the excise commissioner only upon filing of a bond. It provides that all taxes and penalties be paid to the State rather than to the federal government. This provision, it is expected, would bring in sufficient revenues to support the department.

The fact that the bill creates a state enforcement department may discount its value in the opinion of those who believe Governor Smith might seize upon this feature as excusing a veto on the ground that the department would be in effect a political plum tree. Under the terms of this measure all persons having liquor in their possession when it went into effect, unless it was stored in private residences for personal use, would be required to report its kind and quantity to the excise commissioner.

It is expected that this bill will be enacted. Resolutions calling for repeal by the Legislature of the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment, and for a referendum on the question, as advocated by Gov. A. E. Smith, are said to have been buried in committee.

CINCINNATI SUBWAY BEGUN

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Mayor Galvin yesterday operated the steam shovel which dug the first scoopful of earth in the actual work of constructing Cincinnati's rapid transit subway.

MORE SHIPS FOR TRADE OF AMERICAS

Economic Welfare of Western Hemisphere Depends Upon Establishment of Steamship Lines, Says Mr. McAdoo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Upon the extension of the activities of the Emergency Fleet Corporation to include the establishment and operation of steamship lines between the United States and South and Central American ports, depends the economic welfare of the Western Hemisphere. In the opinion of William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, speaking at a dinner of the Pan-American Society at the Waldorf-Astoria here in honor of the delegates to the second Pan-American financial congress. The speaker urged the need of more ships for trade with the southern continent, and greater credits to finance the trade to Central and South America and to develop the resources there.

Regular sailings between the two continents should be established, Mr. McAdoo emphasized, as there is not a single American ship plying between them now, although this government has spent \$3,000,000,000 for ship construction. The United States should furnish financial aid to South America, he pointed out, not by government backing, but through private capital. Both continents should protect the lives, property, and capital of American citizens in doing business in Central and South America as security for American capital.

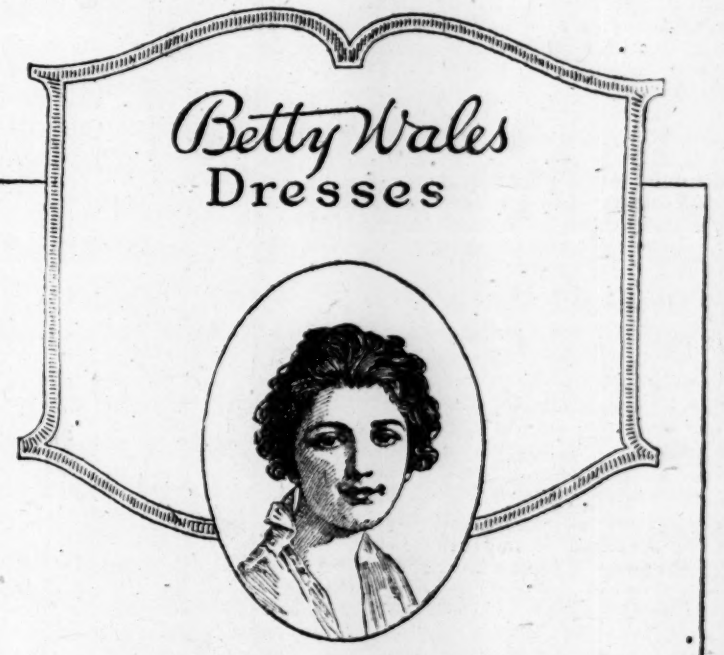
The people of Central and South America desire to increase purchases from the United States, but they want the same consideration and care from merchants as is given European buyers. Dr. Ricardo Aldao, an Argentine delegate told the representatives. They urge financial aid from the United States, a greater knowledge of Spanish in this country to facilitate trade, the adoption of the metric system, more ships, a Pan-American railway, the extension of American banks in Central and South America and Central and South American banks here, permission for South and Central Americans to study law here and no dumping of United States goods in Central or South America.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University, made a plea for the cooperative spiritual and intellectual development of the two continents, and urged the republics to stand squarely against Bolshevism and revolutionary Socialism.

MARITIME OFFICIAL NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

WILMINGTON, North Carolina—It is officially announced here that Capt. James A. MacGregor, a former district agent of the United States Shipping Board, has been appointed general manager of the South Atlantic Maritime Corporation, with headquarters in Savannah, Georgia.



Distinction in Design

THERE is an air about dresses of original design that can never be exactly associated with so-called "copies." Every Betty Wales Dress, no matter what its price, is a product of the Betty Wales Studios, and while expressing the mode it has a distinction all its own. The demand for larger than youthful sizes shows that women, as well as girls, are appreciative of the unusual attractiveness imparted by a Betty Wales Dress.

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DEBATE ON SPAIN'S MILITARY JUNTAS

Chamber's Discussion of Legality of the Juntas Precipitated a Crisis, Leading to the Fall of the Sanchez de Toca Cabinet

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—The debate in the chamber on the question of the legality of the military juntas, although there was apparently nothing in it or its result of a provocative character, so excited the most important elements of the situation that a crisis was suddenly and generally precipitated. Feelings about the debate, at the end of which, when the great majority of the deputies had deliberately withdrawn, the voting was against the resolution of Marcelino Domingo condemning the juntas, was that the time had been well spent; the air had been cleared, and that there could be no doubt about the general opinion that the juntas were illegal, but that Parliament would not support the Domingo resolution, coming as it did from a very violent Republican, because they felt that there was something more in it than appeared on the surface. Also it was felt that Parliament had done a very good thing for itself in showing itself so watchful of the national interests, and the juntas had received their warning. But there was also an opinion very largely expressed and stated with some bluntness by Mr. Cambó, the Regionalist leader, that the debate and the whole affair were exhibiting the weakness of the government in a new light, and that it was very pronounced. The sense of an approaching crisis was quickened. Yet few realized how near it was—or how acute it was to be. By the following evening the government was seriously considering its resignation, and thenceforward it did not cease to consider it until it was an accomplished fact.

Air Thick With Rumors

By the next morning the air was thick with rumors which, though sensational, had substantial bases. In the first place the Barcelona employers, now in full blast again with their lockout tactics, and having produced a situation in Catalonia as acute as any there had ever been, conceived that this was the ideal moment for delivering an ultimatum to an unfriendly government now becoming seriously harassed. A deputation from the employers' association came to Madrid to warn the government "for the last time" that it would only refrain from making the lockout general in Barcelona if the government completely changed the course of procedure it had so far pursued. If it came to an understanding as to the protection of the interests of the working classes and proceeded to close down revolutionary centers. The employers declared that they would be implacably hostile to the government if the latter insisted on its policy of benevolence toward the workers.

Whatever degree of seriousness may have been attached to such a warning it was little, perhaps, compared to the situation that the military element determined to have nothing to do with any sort of submission, proceeded to force without delay. In the course of this day all the officers of infantry, 6000 of them, including all the generals, asked to be placed on the retired list! Thus in effect the infantry officers proposed to strike, and Spain was to be left with an officerless army! The situation was becoming fantastic. At the same time all the generals, and superior officers attached to the garrison of Madrid solicited an interview with the Minister of War, which was granted.

There had been talk of a terrible attitude to be adopted by these officers, but it did not work out quite like that. When they entered the presence of the War Minister they assumed a respectful attitude at the opening, saying that they hoped he would not look upon them merely as heads of the army, and still less at a time like that as a "superior hierarchy," but just as old companions of the infantry.

New Court of Honor Proposed

The question was then raised of the 23 officers of the Escuela Superior de Guerra, who, at the instance of the military juntas had been dismissed by a Court of Honor from the service, their fault being that they had displayed an antagonistic attitude to the said juntas, while the Supreme Council of War, to which the Minister of War had referred this decision for examination, quashed it on the ground that the tribunal had been irregularly constituted. The generals of Madrid now asked the Minister of War if he did not think it would be convenient at this stage to order the formation of a new Court of Honor and try the officers over again—obviously with a view to a repetition of the condemnation from which they now appeared to be escaping. Their attitude toward General Tovar changed, and there was sarcasm in the air, when he gave his old companions in arms to understand that he felt the only course open to him was to confirm the report of the Superior Council of War.

The situation now developed heat, and it was noticed at once that ministers had assumed that peculiar air of extra importance, combined with mystery, which characterizes them at a crisis as at no other time. According to the crisis system, the reporters of all the newspapers were posted at the doors of every government office, various ministers' residences, and the gates of the palace, with instructions to interrogate every minister—and every possible minister—as to the situation. That night a meeting of the Cabinet was held, and nobody present attempted to disguise the seriousness

of the situation created. General Tovar indicated his own intense discomfort. The then Premier, Sanchez de Toca, who had hitherto stuck out well and stoically against the pin pricks of envious opposition, now for the first time spoke seriously of resigning and hinted that perhaps it ought to be done forthwith. There was a discussion on this idea, but the general feeling was that the moment for resignation had not yet arrived. The Minister of War left the Cabinet meeting before the other members and told the reporters that he was going to the Ritz to dine with Generals Berenguer, Silvestre, and Cavañenti, but whether he went to the Ritz later or not, the fact remains that he proceeded there immediately to the Palace, and remained there until 9:15. And the civil Governor of Barcelona, Mr. Amado, was with the Premier from 10:30 till midnight. The crisis had come.

No Alternative But Resignation

At 5:30 in the afternoon of the following day the Cabinet met, and prepared for a long and anxious sitting. They gradually and certainly came to the conclusion that there was nothing for it but resignation, and shortly after 8 o'clock the Premier went to the Palace to hand in their resignation to the King, leaving the rest of the Cabinet sitting in the presidency to await his return. An hour later the War Minister was sent for, and he joined the King and Premier at the Palace, while at the same time the King's foremost henchman, the Marquess de la Torre, left the Palace in a hurry to make a number of inquiries. After being with the King half an hour, the Premier and War Minister went back to the Cabinet, which had been making the best of things while waiting wearily, by ordering a first-class dinner to be served where they sat in the Council Chamber.

At 11:15 at night Gen. Primo de Rivera was sent for by the King, and again the War Minister was summoned. What was known for certain was that the Minister of War had resigned and refused to withdraw the resignation when the King appealed to him to do so, that the Premier had told the King that the government's position was now impossible and appealed to him to consult the other party leaders, but that the King with some impatience said that there was no justification for this step and asked the Premier to make an effort to continue.

BRITISH OPPOSED TO MEAT CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The council of the London and Wholesale Meat Supply Association, Limited, has forwarded to the Food Controller a copy of a resolution protesting against the continuation of control of British cattle and meat, while the American and other importers are virtually free of all restrictions. The council asserts that at the outset of control, the Ministry of Food undertook to impose the same conditions on all importers as were imposed upon British traders, and reminds the Food Controller that this promise was not kept, and consequently great advantages have accrued to importers during the period of control. The council contends that the withdrawal of restrictions on importers, while they are still kept on British traders, places the latter in such an unjust and intolerable position as the traders comprising the London and Counties Wholesale Meat Supply Association, Limited, cannot accept.

The council therefore calls upon the Food Controller to take such steps as will place all British traders on at least as favorable a footing as the American and other importers, either by reimposing control on such a basis that the conditions will be the same for all interests, or by entirely removing all control on British cattle and meat, so that the British trader can maintain his position in his own country.

The council notifies the Food Controller that, failing his bringing into operation either of these conditions, it does not see how it can advise the members of the association to continue the distribution of meat under conditions of such injustice.

GRATUITY PROVIDED IN ROYAL WARRANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A royal warrant provides for the grant of a gratuity as from August 4, 1914, in respect of their service during the war, to certain classes of officers to whom no gratuity has hitherto been granted, namely, those who were remunerated at rates other than those laid down in the pay warrant of 1914. The gratuity will be at the rate of 31 days' pay for each complete year of service, but no service rendered after August 3, 1919, and no service for which pay has not been issued from army funds will count for gratuity. The chief classes of officers affected are land agents, temporary inspectors of works, commissioned acting paymasters, officers of the stationary services, interpreters at prisoners of war camps, officers holding honorary commissions and drawing civil rates, officers drawing special rates not provided for in the pay warrant, and officers of examination services holding Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve commissions and remunerated from army funds at special rates of pay.

The warrant applies only to those to whom commissions have been granted; in no circumstances is it admissible for any period of service as a civilian, or for service by an officer in a civilian capacity. It will not be payable to officials (for instance, of the Board of Control), who have been continued in their pre-war employment, even though they have been granted commissions when the institutions to which they belong were taken over for military purposes.

COOPERATORS PLAN INCREASED CAPITAL

Time Considered Ripe in Britain to Make Cooperative Movement Self-Supporting and Independent of the Capitalists

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—Fully aware of the need for expansion, the board of directors of the Cooperative Wholesale Society has decided to issue bearer and registered development bonds to the extent of £5,000,000. This is the second issue. The first, which was readily taken up, was for half the above amount, and was issued in January, 1918. The new issue, which will be in five-year and 10-year bonds, bearing interest at 5½ and 6 per cent respectively, is, unlike the earlier issue, open to the general public, who will find in these bonds "an ideal investment for the surplus funds not only of cooperative societies and trade unions as corporate bodies, but of their entire individual membership."

The use to which this money is to be put can be gleaned from a memorandum issued by the movement's operative Guild, under the title of "Cooperation versus Capitalism: Memorandum on the Cooperative Movement and the Menace of Capitalism." By way of introduction the memorandum commences: "The object of this memorandum is to present a view of the very grave situation with which the cooperative movement of many countries is threatened by the enormous consolidation of capitalist interests which has taken place during the war, and to put forward certain suggestions for action of a far-reaching character to meet this menace."

Capitalist Position Strong

After pointing out that the situation described and examples cited are those of Great Britain, but that there is no doubt that similar conditions prevail in other parts of the world, the memorandum proceeds: "A vast strengthening of the capitalist position has taken place . . . in every industry and by every means. The individual profits have made possible the accumulation of enormous reserves as well as increase of capital by the issue of bonus shares, a practice resorted to by many companies for the double purpose of concealing the profits made, and retaining them for the development of the industry."

Not only has the building up of trusts, combines, syndicates, and every form of combination gone on apace during the war, but "by the most intricate system of interlocking directorates and shares held by one company in another on which it is dependent either for raw material or a market, a vast network of interests is being built up so closely linked together that any one can set in motion all the rest." Then follows a list of federations of industries, foremost among them being the Federation of British Industries, with a capital of £4,000,000,000.

Government Dominated

The memorandum then comments on the policy of the government, of which it says, "no previous government has been so openly dominated by capitalist commercial interests." This government has pledged itself "to decentralize industry at the earliest possible moment," a decentral which will place the consumer in danger of "unfettered exploitation by capitalist interests, which state control during the war has partially restrained." Referring to the government's policy, the memorandum says: "If the lines of this organization (or industry) are those advocated by the government's advisers on commercial policy after the war, the cooperative movement may find itself isolated and confronted by a solid ring of capitalist combines"; and "If this danger is to be averted, immediate action of the most far-reaching character is essential."

There must be (1) "The establishment of direct cooperative international trade" (2) "The securing of such control over raw materials as would enable cooperative movement, to determine the conditions of its supply to manufacturers." On the first point the memorandum states that "A beginning of this expansion of cooperative trading has already been made, e. g., the proposal of Belgian cooperators to place orders in Great Britain, and the plans for a direct interchange of certain goods between this country and Russia. The time is ripe, however, for the working out by cooperators of all nations in common a great international scheme which shall have regard not only to the re-

quirements of the moment, but to the developments of the future, with a view to making the world cooperative movement self-supporting, and independent of capitalist sources for its supplies of raw materials."

Aim of Movement

The aim of the movement in regard to raw materials must not be merely to secure these for its own use, but to become the source of supply for all industry. Dealing with the possibility of the Peace Conference deciding to maintain some system of rationing raw materials, the memorandum proposes that "in such an event the cooperative movement might well claim, as being an international organization, to act as agent of the League of Nations for this purpose, just as private traders have acted as agents for the allied governments in their wheat and meat purchases. The various wholesalers would then become the distributing machinery of the League of Nations and when the rationing period ended the movement would have the knowledge and experience necessary to act successfully on its own account."

The writers of the memorandum recognize that any great expansion of cooperative international trade and the acquirement of raw materials will necessitate the command of sufficient shipping, and they confidently look forward to the time when the cooperative movement will possess a big shipping line of its own.

QUEEN MARY'S ARMY CORPS DEMOBILIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The War Office states that since the armistice, 37,850 officials and members of the Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps have been demobilized, and that the greater part of the remaining personnel—approximately 3000—were released at the end of December last, when the corps, as such, practically ceased to exist. Certain members whose services were retained, will give assistance in the work at home, incidental to demobilization.

The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, which was brought into existence in 1917 in order to effect substitution of women for soldiers in certain employments throughout units, formations, and offices administered by the Army Council, has performed the most varied duties. The following have been the principal categories of employment, both at home, at the bases, and on the lines of communication abroad: Clerical, librarians, accountants, and typists. Domestic: Cooks, waitresses, laundresses. Storehouses: checkers and packers. Tailors, sewers, and shoemakers, telegraphists, and telephoneists, and the motor transport service.

The efficiency and morale of the organization as a whole, and the conduct of the members of the corps individually, have alike been gratefully acknowledged by all commanding officers and others, with whose units or formations the Queen Mary Army Auxiliary Corps have worked. The total strength of the corps was 40,850 at the date of the armistice. The total number who served in France in the course of the war was 17,000, and the highest number serving there at any one time was, 8277.

DUTCH JOURNALISTS' POSITION DISCUSSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland.—The executive of the Netherlands Daily Press has presented to the Labor Minister a memorandum dealing with the prospective measures regulating the position of journalists under the recent Labor legislation.

It is pointed out that an 8-hour working day as a regular institution is an impossibility for journalists, unless so many exceptions are made that the rule has no longer any significance.

Urgent representation is made against any prohibition of permanent night work. This manner of working has such manifest advantages to those who are anxious to use their day-time otherwise, that a prohibition would be contrary to the wishes of the editors affected. The regulation of Sunday work is considered superfluous, as Sunday work rarely occurs and then mostly for a short time only.

Objections are also raised to the free Saturday afternoon. The world does not come to a standstill on Saturday afternoon, it is maintained. So far as there is a cessation of work journalists are free to enjoy it. It is finally pointed out that the prohibition of work outside the fixed working hours, would spell irreparable ruin to a large part of the reporting of county news.

Messrs., CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

call your attention to these critical opinions:

NEW YORK EVENING SUN:

"Rarely in the history of the world have we had so full and luminous a portrayal of the personality of any of the few great men. It should and probably will find a permanent place in every American home where the fine things of life are held in esteem."

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS:

"No public utterance can compare with these letters as a revelation of the man who made friends in every walk of life among people of every age and taste."

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT:

"Many books have been written by and about Theodore Roosevelt, and this simple little collection of his letters will stand at their head."

Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children

Edited by Joseph Bucklin Bishop. Illustrated with his own drawings. \$2.50

INCREASING MILK OUTPUT IN BRITAIN

Committee of Inquiry Recommends Greater Dairy Stock and Extension of Dairy Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The final report of the committee of which Viscount Astor was chairman, appointed to deal with the subject of the production and distribution of milk, has now been issued.

The report treats of matters affecting the milk industry and its development in the future, including both the period of post-war abnormal conditions which must continue for some time, and the subsequent period when the temporary effects of the war will no longer operate.

Touching upon the present state of the milk supply, the report states that during the war the numbers of dairy stock in the United Kingdom indicated a slight increase, in spite of the lessened area under pasture and the diminished supplies of concentrated foods.

A national policy is advocated, and the committee in its recommendations says that, among other things, the aims of an enlightened milk policy should be to bring about the utmost possible economy in production, to improve the hygienic quality of milk, increase the total supply, prevent the exploitation of the producer or the consumer by any trust or combination, and arrange for better distribution of the milk.

Research in Dairying

In regard to education and research, the committee recommends that in England and Wales the development of research in dairying should be assisted to the fullest extent, and that provision should be made for adequate itinerant instruction in every county. In Scotland additional equipment in respect of plant should be provided at the Dairy School for Scotland, and centers should be established with special respect to the

training of small holders in dairying, while in Ireland more comprehensive courses of instruction should be provided for the teachers. For the United Kingdom, generally, various recommendations are made which include further instruction for farmers and herdsmen as to the best methods of feeding and management of dairy herds, and further financial assistance for dairy research institutes to enable them to carry out investigations into the efficacy of milking machines.

Labor occupies a prominent part in the report, and it is recommended that (a) the wages of dairy workers should be at least as favorable as those of other agricultural laborers; (b) the conditions of labor and rate of wages should be the subject of more frequent discussion between the farmer and his men; (c) schemes should be introduced by farmers, wherever possible, whereby their employees may be given an interest in the conduct and prosperity of the business; (d) the hours of labor, wages, and holidays of women employed partly in dairy farming and partly in domestic work should be dealt with by the Agricultural Wages Board as in the case of other women farm workers; (e) at least one member of the staff of labor exchanges in rural districts should be thoroughly conversant with farming conditions and the various types of labor required by farmers.

Retail Distribution

On retail distribution, the committee recommends that the system of two deliveries per day should be resumed as soon as possible; delivery churns should be sealed, and a control sample taken from each.

On the transport of milk the committee recommends among other things that the railway companies should provide milk trains twice daily; the opening of churns on railway stations should be forbidden. The committee also recommends among other means for increasing the production of milk, that numbers of dairy stock in the country should be increased as far as possible; and that arable dairy farming should be extended.

FREEMAN'S JOURNAL SUPPRESSION CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—In the case of The Freeman's Journal, which resumed publication on Wednesday, following suspension, the Judge dismissed with costs the application by the proprietors of the newspaper, to restrain the military and police from preventing the printing and publication of the same. Publication, it will be remembered, was stopped mainly on the grounds that it printed an article alleging that Dublin Castle was endeavoring to force civil servants into the police as special constables, and implying that those who refused would be marked by the authorities as disloyal.

The Judge found the allegations made by The Freeman's Journal to be untrue, and gave it as his opinion that a statement published for circulation anywhere, at any time, but more especially in Ireland at a time like the present, that an Act of Parliament did not represent law, but anarchy, and that His Majesty's representative was an anarchist, was calculated and likely to cause disaffection to the King and to the King's Government. He quoted the extract from the article as follows: "The Constitution has been destroyed—nothing new in our experience—and the Defense of the Realm Act substituted in order to maintain a system; that is not law, that is anarchy, with the Viceroy as much an anarchist as is Lenin or Trotsky in Russia."

SYRIAN ASSEMBLY IS SUSPENDED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—It is stated, from a reliable source, that the State Council and Assembly of the Ulema have been suspended for three months as a measure of economy; also that the government has required the eight quarters of the town to supply 8000 volunteers, and the proprietors of shops to pay the contribution to be levied upon each of them. In consequence of this levy, numerous merchants have closed their shops.

Temporary Store Hours: 9:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

NEW YORK CITY

34th Street

ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

Beauty Plus Warmth

Negligees of Waterfall Velvet

29.50 and 35.00
regularly 39.00 (including tax) regularly 42.50

Waterfall Velvet! What thoughts of beauty the very words evoke! It is Velvet of high lustre with a silvery sheen, finely lined in the weaving to give the appearance of falling waters.

The model at 35.00 is fur trimmed, fashioned in an unusual style, gathered at the waist. It comes in Rose, Grey, Maize and Purple, lined throughout with Silk.

The other style is classic in line with a long, roll collar. In Turquoise Blue it is charming. It also comes in Copenhagen Blue, Rose and Maize, lined throughout with Silk.

(No. C. O. D.'s—No Approvals—No Returns)

Novelty Blouses

Reflecting the Joyous Spirit of Spring
Special, 8.95

Short-sleeve, "Frenchy" styles of prettily colored Voiles, bedecked with ruffles of Organdie and Lace. They are fashioned in tie-on style with sash at the back.

New Spring Hand Bags

Made of Plain or Fancy Silks
5.00
regularly 6.75 and 7.50

Just the sort of Bag you will probably want for your new Spring Suit. The frames are self-covered and the inside is fitted with purse and mirror or framed compartments. Prettily lined with Silk.

January Clearance Sale of Corsets

Reductions Are Radical

Madame Irene, Successo, La Vida, Bien Jolie, Treco, Nemo, Gossard, C/B a la Spirite and American Lady.

Models for all types in all sizes, but not in every style.

Corsets	formerly 2.00,	95¢
Corsets	formerly 3.00,	1.95
Corsets	formerly 5.00,	2.95
Corsets	formerly 6.50 and 7.50,	3.95
Corsets	formerly 7.50 to 10.00,	4.95

The McCreery Indoor Golf School

Instruction under the supervision of two well-known club professionals may be arranged for.

The School is supplied with plenty of daylight and fresh air so there may be the utmost comfort for those taking lessons.

The cost per lesson is moderate.

(FIFTH FLOOR)

rn New England
venue, Boston, Mass

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

DEMAND STILL FOR FINE WOOL

Little Doing in Medium Grades Shows That Public Inquiry for Goods of Coarser Material Is Slow to Develop

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The demand for fine wools in the Boston wool market continues. Consequently, prices remain at the extremely high level that has been maintained for such a long time. A market in medium wools does not manifest itself very readily, and little more than inquiries seem to be in evidence. Dealers reiterate that until the public demands goods of coarser material there will be little or no business transacted in medium grades.

General conditions appear more hopeful, however, and the trade notices a certain falling off in the purchasing of fine materials, by the one-time support of that market. Until the last year or two, only the so-called wealthy constituted the market for such goods, but this element has now ceased buying, and the market is sustained by those who have made money during the war. Not, however, until the majority of the purchasing public refuses to support the manufacture of fine clothing at excessively high prices, to the exclusion of medium and coarser grades, by an absolute refusal to buy the former, can lower prices be expected.

At the sale of Australasian wools held by the Committee of London Wool Brokers on January 21, at Ford Hall, several lots of crossbreds were withdrawn. It is now the intention of the committee, acting on instructions from the British Government, to re-offer these lots on February 5. It is thought that bidders will have an opportunity to obtain them at very attractive prices, for it does not appear to be the object of the British Government to hold up values. On the contrary, its effort is to relieve the seeming wool shortage all over the world by acceding to requests made by governments of various countries where wool is scarce, and have the wool shipped direct from Australia and New Zealand to the purchasing center, instead of holding all the sales in England, where buyers possibly would have to wait months before they could get their wool shipped. Transportation facilities in England are clogged, and latest reports do not hold out hope of much improvement for some time.

In connection with the policy of the British Government in disposing of Australian wool, more than 200,000 bales have to be sold every month in England. That eliminates the excuse for the high prices of manufactured articles on account of shortage of raw material. The chief factor is now that of under-production, and an authority on the textile industry gives his opinion that the operatives are not inclined to speed up production owing to the false impression that with goods selling at lower prices, it would result in lower wages for them. To disillusion the workers on this point is apparently the next step toward lowering prices.

The consumption of wool in December increased 26,000,000 pounds to 64,000,000 pounds, according to the monthly report issued yesterday by the Bureau of Markets. The demand for fabrics made from the finer grades of wool showed 34 per cent of the total consumption used in this connection.

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices		Adv	Dec
Am Tel	96 1/2		
A. A. Ch. com	95 1/2		
Am Bosch Mag	122		
Am Wool com	158 1/4		
Am Zinc	209		
Arizona Com	13 1/2		
Booth Fish	13 1/2		
Boston Elevated	64		
Boston & Maine	32 1/2		
Butte & Sup	65		
Cal & Arizona	65		
Cal & Hecla	35 1/2		
Copper Range	46 1/2		
Davis-Daly	12		
East Butte	14 1/2		
Eastern Mass	20		
Fairbanks	79 1/2		
Granby	49		
Gorton-Pew	29		
Gray & Davis	46		
Greene-Can	36		
I. Creek com	43 1/2		
Isle Royale	33 1/4		
Lake Copper	49		
Mass Elec pfd	11 1/2		
Mass Gas	72 1/2		
May-Old Colony	8 1/2		
Miami	54 1/2		
Mohawk	67 1/2		
Mullins Body	47 1/2		
N. Y. N. H. & H.	26 1/4		
North Butte	16 1/2		
Old Dominion	35 1/2		
Oscoda	50 1/2		
Parish & Bing	43 1/2		
Pond Creek	22 1/2		
Punta Alegre	49 1/2		
Road & Van Der	52		
Stewart	48		
Swift & Co	127 1/2		
United Fruit	197 1/4		
United Shoe	46 1/2		
U. S. Smelting	71		

*New York quotation.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD (Lines East)	
Oper revenue	\$32,578,828
Oper deficit	2,395,920
From Jan. 1	
Oper revenue	\$78,091,499
Oper income	1,063,499

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York.—Bar silver \$1.35, up 1 cent.

LONDON, England.—Bar silver touched another new high record yesterday at 84 1/2d, an advance of 2d over Tuesday's high record price.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

Am Can	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	55	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Am Car & Pkry	139	139 1/2	138	138
Am Int Corp	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	111
Am Loco	100 1/2	101 1/2	99	99
Am Smelters	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Am Sugar	136	136 1/2	135	135 1/2
Am T & T	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am Woolen	169	169 1/2	157 1/2	158 1/2
Anaconda	62 1/2	63 1/2	62	62
Atchafalpa	83 1/2	84	83 1/2	83 1/2
A. G. & W. I.	164	164 1/2	162	162
Bald Loco	118 1/2	119 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
B. & O.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Beth Steel B	99 1/2	99 1/2	98	98 1/2
Can Pac	127 1/2	128	127 1/2	127 1/2
Can Leather	93 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Chandler	137 1/2	138 1/2	135	136 1/2
Chl. M. & St. P.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Chino	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Corn Prods	86 1/2	87	85 1/2	86
Crucible Steel	227	228	223	224 1/2
Cuba Cane	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
do pfd	84	84	84	84
End-Johnson	140 1/2	141 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Gen Motors	302 1/2	304 1/2	298 1/2	300 1/2
Goodrich	78 1/2	79	78 1/2	78 1/2
Int. Paper	85	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Inspiration	57 1/2	57 1/2	57	57
Kennecott	31	31	30 1/2	30 1/2
Marine	41 1/2	41 1/2	39 1/2	40
do pfd	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
Max Motor	21	21 1/2	21	21 1/2
Mex Pet	201 1/2	201 1/2	197 1/2	199
Mo Pacific	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Midvale	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
U. S. Central	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26	26
No Pacific	78	78	77 1/2	78
Pan-Am Pet	95 1/2	95 1/2	92 1/2	94 1/2
do B	92 1/2	92 1/2	91	91
Penn	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	70 1/2	71 1/2	69	69 1/2
Rep Iron & Stl	115 1/2	117 1/2	114 1/2	115
Roy D. of N. Y.	110 1/2	110 1/2	108 1/2	110
Reading	73 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Studebaker	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Shell Trans	87	87 1/2	87	87
Shenandoah	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
So Pacific	100 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Texas & Pac	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Texas Co	36 1/2	37	36 1/2	36 1/2
Transcont Oil	27	27	25 1/2	26
Un Pacific	121 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2
U. S. Rubber	127 1/2	127 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2
U. S. Realty	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
U. S. Steel	107	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Utah Copper	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Westinghouse	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Willamette	29	29 1/2	28 1/2	29
Worthington P.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Total sales	703,600	shares		

LIBERTY BONDS

Lib 3 1/2	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	98 3/8	98 3/8	98 3/8	98 3/8
Lib 4 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 5 1/2	90 7/8	90 7/8	90 7/8	90 7/8
Lib 6 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 3/4	91 3/4
Lib 7 1/2	90 3/8	90 3/8	90 3/8	90 3/8
Lib 8 1/2	93 3/8	93 3/8	93 3/8	93 3/8
Lib 9 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 10 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 11 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 12 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 13 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 14 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 15 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 16 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 17 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 18 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 19 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 20 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 21 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 22 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 23 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 24 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 25 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 26 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 27 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 28 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 29 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 30 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 31 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 32 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 33 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 34 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 35 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 36 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 37 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 38 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 39 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 40 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 41 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 42 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 43 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 44 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 45 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 46 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 47 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 48 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
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Lib 57 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 58 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
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Lib 66 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 67 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 68 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 69 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 70 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 71 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 72 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 73 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 74 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 75 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 76 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 77 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 78 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 79 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 80 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 81 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 82 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 83 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 84 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 85 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 86 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 87 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 88 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 89 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 90 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 92 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 93 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 94 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 95 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 96 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 97 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 98 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 99 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 100 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4

FOREIGN BONDS

FOREIGN BONDS				
	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s ..	96	96 1/4	95 7/8	95 1/2
City of Bordeaux 6s	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 1/2	90 1/2
City of Lyons 6s ..	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 1/2	90 1/2
City of Marseilles 6s	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 1/2	90 1/2
City of Paris 6s ..	91 3/4	91 3/4	91 3/4	91 3/4
King 5 1/2s, 1921.	95	95	94 7/8	95
King 5 1/2s, 1922.	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
King 5 1/2s, 1929.	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4

CALL FOR GENERAL STRIKE IS DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
CALGARY, Alberta—Conspicuous by its absence, the red element played no part in the annual conference of the Alberta Federation of Labor just concluded, in spite of the fact that it was at the 1919 convention of the Alberta Federation of Labor that the idea of the One Big Union was first broached. The nearest approach to extreme radicalism was the resolution introduced by Alexander Ross, calling for a general strike of 48 hours in connection with the conviction of R. B. Russell, the Winnipeg strike leader. This was defeated and in its place the federation passed a resolution, placing the convention on record as being opposed to any legislation aimed at the right of the workman to strike.

A resolution from the resolutions committee, asking the Dominion council to secure legal advice on the state laws, provincial, and Dominion, with respect to strikes, and if adverse to labor, to ask for new laws giving better protection to labor, was not adopted. The resolution finally adopted declared labor's unalterable decision to refuse to recognize any law which forbids the right to strike.

The request that the provincial government assume all responsibility for the enforcement of the Factories Act, increase the number of inspectors, and remove the administration from political influence, was also endorsed. The incoming executive was recommended to ask the government that all labor legislation be placed under the administration of the compensation board, until a department of labor had been created.

An interesting discussion took place when the report of the Coal Commission came up. One delegate urged the need for proper accommodation for the miners, stating that the segregation of the foreign miners should not be allowed, as this was detrimental to their assimilation. A delegate claimed that 90 per cent of the trouble among the miners was caused by the foreign element, which is radically opposed to anything which does not come up to their standard of thought.

Edmonton was decided upon as the meeting place of the next convention.

ONTARIO PROHIBITION WORKERS TO CONVENE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—Announcement is made by the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance that a provincial prohibition convention will be held in Toronto on March 9, 10, and 11. In the statement issued announcing the convention the executive committee says that the temperance forces of Ontario and Canada face a crisis which demands the most careful thought and wise action. Following the victory at the polls on October 20, "there has come with suddenness the repeal of Dominion war-time prohibition by the Dominion Government, and the consequent flooding of the Province with shipments of liquor. An intolerable situation has thus been created. We have been shown decisively and forcefully that the fight is not over, that many stern battles still face us. Consideration" it is declared, "must be given to the attitude and action of our Province in connection with the recently enacted Dominion legislation. The Ontario Temperance Act must be amended and strengthened. Organized, hearty support must be given to those charged with the enforcement of the law."

"Public opinion should be maintained by aggressive propaganda work. Ontario must join with other provinces in an immediate campaign for complete nation-wide prohibition. There is also facing us the duty, responsibility, and privilege of actively participating in the great world movement, the possibilities of which are stupendous."

COMING GOVERNMENT POLICY IN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
EDMONTON, Alberta—The regular session of the Alberta Legislature will be convened on February 17. While no great volume of legislation is likely to be presented by the government this session, three matters of special importance will be brought up. The government policy upon irrigation will be outlined, and the legislation necessary to put this into effect introduced. Railway legislation is expected to come before the House, owing to the railway conditions in the north country having reached a climax. While the government has made no announcement about its policy in respect to the inter-provincial trade in liquor, it is probable that the Legislature will take advantage of the legislation passed by the federal government and ask for a plebiscite of the people on the matter.

CANADIAN NEWSPRINT INDUSTRY INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—In view of the recent trouble over the supply of newsprint to western papers, by paper manufacturers who have preferred to send the major part of their output to the United States, to the detriment of home consumers, it is interesting to take a glance at the Canadian industry of pulp and paper manufacture. According to government statistics in the year 1908, 36 per cent of Canada's pulp wood cut was manufactured in the Dominion, the balance being exported raw. Ten years later these figures were more than reversed, for over 70 per cent of the pulp wood cut was manufactured in Canada, and

less than 30 per cent exported in its raw state. This of course has meant a great increase of those employed in the industry, there being approximately 16,000 more employees now than 10 years ago; the number today is estimated at about 25,000, with an annual wage sheet of \$20,000,000. About 90 per cent of the newsprint manufactured in Canada is exported into the United States, the revenue for this during the present fiscal year being some \$100,000,000.

It is expected that the plants during the current year will produce at least 850,000 tons. The authorities are pointing out that it would be extremely detrimental to the country, if the various provincial governments were to relax the embargo upon the export of raw pulp wood which is cut from crown lands. It is pointed out that the forests would become rapidly depleted, resulting in their almost complete exhaustion within a short space of time. At present about 1,000,000 cords of pulp wood cut from lands belonging to private individuals is exported in a raw state, for the most part to the United States. In Canada nearly all the big forests are owned by the crown, and as a result of the increased care being taken of these valuable resources, a successful future for the pulp wood industry is anticipated.

DIVIDENDS

The Tampa Electric Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share, payable February 16 on stock of record February 6.

The Diamond Match Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable March 15 to stock of record February 28.

The Illinois Central Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable March 1 to stock of record February 6.

The American Bank Note Company declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable February 16 to stock of record February 2.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable February 28 to stock of record February 2.

The Manomet Mills declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, and a special dividend of \$2 a share, payable February 3 on stock of record January 27.

The Norfolk and Western Railway declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable March 19 to stock of record February 28.

The Thompson-Starrett Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 on stock of record March 20.

The Nashawena Mills declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, and a special dividend of \$2 a share, payable February 3 to holders of record January 27.

The American Water Works & Electric Company regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock is payable February 16 to holders of record January 31.

The Nonquitt Spinning Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, and a special dividend of \$2 a share, payable February 3 to holders of record January 27.

The John R. Thompson Company of Chicago declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent, or 50 cents a share, on the common stock, payable February 15 to stock of record February 10.

The Standard Oil Company of California declared an extra dividend of \$1 a share, in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share, both payable March 15 to stock of record February 14.

The Standard Milling Company declared the usual quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the common stock and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable February 28 to stock of record February 17.

The Boston Manufacturing Company declared a semi-annual dividend of \$4, payable February 2 to stock of record January 27, thereby placing the stock on an \$8 basis, compared with the \$6 rate heretofore.

The Canada Foundries Forgings Company declared the usual quarterly dividends of 3 per cent on the common stock, and of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable February 15 to stock of record January 31.

The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred stock, and of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable February 16 to stock of record February 7.

The American Window Glass Machine Company declared a semi-annual 3 1/2 per cent preferred stock dividend, payable March 1 to stock of record February 20. Previously, quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock have been paid.

The regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the senior preferred and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred shares of the United Wire & Supply Company are payable February 2 to holders of record January 27. The common stock dividend was passed again.

The International Motor Truck Corporation declared dividends of \$3.50 a share on the first and second preferred stocks, payable March 15 to holders of record February 28. These dividends cover all accruals from September 1, 1919, to March 1, 1920.

The J. G. White Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock. The J. G. White Engine Company and the J. G. White Management Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on their preferred stocks, all payable March 1 to holders of record February 14.

The Pressed Steel Car Company declared the usual quarterly dividends of \$2 a share on the common and of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stocks. The common stock dividend is payable March 2 to stock of record February 10, and the preferred stock dividend is payable March 2 to stock of record February 10.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



"So, I clinging tightly to the big fellow's leg, we started on our way"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Two and a Toboggan

First Jimmy and then Timothy Tubbs would run to the window and gaze out on the snow-white world outside; in fact, little Timothy had even got out of his warm, cozy bed early in the morning, as soon as ever he woke up, to see if the snow had run away in the night.

Timothy Tubbs and Jimmy were two little brothers, and this was their first winter in England; in fact, it was the very first winter they had known at all, as they had come from the plains in the south of India, where it is always so hot, and you never see such a thing as snow.

After they had finished their breakfast, Nannie dressed them up in warm big coats with woolly mufflers, and thick boots on their little feet, and then sent them out to play in the garden until their little friends arrived. What fun they had at first throwing snowballs at one another, made from the thick white snow that lay like a mantle on the lawn; but they soon got tired of this, so Jimmy climbed on the garden gate, while Timothy pushed it open to its widest extent, and then jumped on while it swung back and shut to again. Just as this was beginning to pull, they heard footsteps scrunching through the snow, and the sound of something being dragged along the ground. They ran out on to the pavement and there, sure enough, were Doreen and Desmond drawing a long wooden sled behind them.

Just opposite their house was a very steep hill, and by the side of the hill was a large field. All the people in the neighborhood were already converging on it, with sleds of all descriptions, from the highly finished article to the merest wooden box lid.

The four children trudged up the hill, dragging the sled after them, and talking merrily all the while. Only little Timothy, relaxed into silence as they gained the summit of the hill and opened the gate into the field. Jimmy, however, looked perfectly happy—his eyes were shining with expectant joy, and he seemed to be just longing for the moment to start.

"Hold tight, and keep your legs straight," advised Doreen; and, with a hearty shove from behind, they were off down the snow-covered slope. In a very few minutes they had reached the bottom, where Doreen skillfully turned the sled so that they should not bump into the wooden palings that fenced the field.

When it was all over, Timothy found

he had quite enjoyed it, and was eager to start on a second journey, which he accomplished with his eyes open. Before the morning was over, he thought it was the loveliest game he had ever played, and hoped the snow would last a long, long time. On one of their journeys, the sled turned over at the bottom, and they all fell out in the snow, but, rather to his own surprise, Timothy found he enjoyed that best of all, and wanted it to happen again.

It seemed just no time at all before Mother came to the gate and signaled to them to come in to lunch, but they found they were quite ready for it when they started. The minute lunch was over, back they rushed to the field again, but found they had been too quick for Doreen and Desmond. However, they got plenty of offers from other owners of toboggans, and it was quite the proudest moment of his life when Jimmy was allowed to guide a sled.

When it got too dark to toboggan any more, the two boys thanked their little friends for the jolly time they had given them, and declared it was quite the loveliest day's fun they had ever had.

The Boy Who Forgot to Gather Sticks

I met a Lady walking
And she wore a golden shoe;
Her petticoat was yellow,
And her gown was blue.
"How do you do, Lady,
How do you do?"
"Very well, very well,
No thanks to you!"

I met a Lady riding
And she wore a yellow ring,
She'd wait a bit, and ride a bit
And all the while she'd sing.
"Oh, I would give my fortune
And I would give my fee,
If you would stop your riding
And sing awhile for me."

(But the Lady just went on riding.)

I met a Lady weeping,
And she wore a golden crown;
And, as she went, and as she wept,
Her tears fell down and down.
"Oh, if you were my lady,
I'd wipe your tears away."
"Not a word, bad or good,
Did that Lady say."
"Oh, not a word, bad or good,
Did that Lady say."

(So the boy went home and lighted his mother's fire.)

The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

XIII

In Which Dan Learns of Peanuts and Things

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"Yes, my newly found companion was Gray Ears," repeated Diggeldy Dan as he resumed his story at a few minutes after half-past twilight on the day following that which told of his escape to the woods. "However, I should add that I did not learn this until some minutes after we had met. At first he merely appealed to me as the merriest-eyed elephant I had ever seen—and surely the largest. I soon discovered that he had a way of going about matters in a most businesslike manner. Thus, having drawn me into the light with his tremendous trunk, he began to plan for the two of us."

"Now, then," said he, "we will retire from this rather public place and repair to my private apartment. I assure you, you will find the surroundings much more agreeable and quite made for an exchange of confidences. So if you will just hop to the top of my third toe—yes, the right foot will do—and place your arm about my knee—ah! that is the way—we will proceed."

"And so, I clinging tightly to the big fellow's leg—a great deal as children sometimes do when they are very small and father's foot is to be persuaded to give them a ride—we started on our way, the whole of me describing a movement quite like that experienced by a walking stick when it accosts its master on a leisurely stroll through the park. On, through thicket, grove and tangled foliage we went and then, quite of a moment, passed between two giant trees which formed the natural doorway leading into a half-enclosed room of the woods. I call it a room because it possessed the entrance just mentioned, a floor entirely free from undergrowth, a raggedy west window outlined with nodding boughs, and a wide-spreading roof self-fashioned by a gigantic vine, that it does not well lend itself to being nicknamed. I cannot say much for it. For, in the first place—just as there are two sides to every story so are there to every ear. And the under surface of an elephant's ear is oftentimes a rare pink and frequently as speckled as the nether part of a mountain trout. As for the qualifying phrase, "the Elephant," it is absolutely and positively silly. For, to look at me, you would not suppose me a bumblebee, nor yet a bobolink, now would you? Still, such is my name and I make the most of it. But, to change the tune of our conversation, tell me: From whence have you come and why did you run away from the circus?"

"Answering I told him my story and ended by adding that had he not prevented I should have shouted most lustily and so recalled those who, doubtless, were still in pursuit of me. "For," said I, "it was quite wrong of me to have run away in the first place."

"Yes, in a measure," assented Gray Ears, "but, on the other hand, I am sure the children, the grown-ups, and even the ringmaster will enjoy their excursion into the woods even though they return without you. Thus no inconvenience has come to them, you will go back to your place in the late evening and, in the meantime, perform a most charitable act by lending me your merry company for a few hours. For, to be perfectly frank, I, too, am a runaway and a rather lonesome one."

"You don't mean that you are—I began with some excitement. "A circus elephant," finished Gray Ears. "None other than the mightiest and most marvelous of all prodigious pachyderms and easily the leading feature of the mammoth menagerie of the Very Biggest Circus."

"And he voiced the description with so much impressiveness that had he worn a waistcoat I am sure he would have thrust his thumb-toes into the armholes of it."

"Here was an adventure! A meeting with one who came from the great, great circus of which I, who had ever been with the smallest, had heard and dreamed of yet never seen!"

"But, in the woods—you—I don't understand—I puzzled."

"My dear fellow," returned Gray Ears as he waved in the direction of the very tallest trees, "do you suppose that you are the only one who feels the call? Moreover, I had been informed that a peculiarly interesting variety of the pistache de terre was to be found in this general locality. So I laid my plans and, while we were at the railroad yards last night awaiting our turn to go to our cars, I walked softly away along the shadow places, kept to the back streets of the town and so finally reached the open country and then the woods. As to the particular species of earth-nut that is said to exist hereabouts, a morning's search has failed to discover so much as a single vine."

"You see," he continued, with no

little show of vanity, so it seemed to me, "I have what is generally conceded to be the largest collection of the pistache de terre in existence."

"And spreading his toes apart, two at a time, and burrowing into the successive openings with the nose of his trunk, Gray Ears proceeded to extract something from each. Wondering just what it was he was about to show me, I watched the procedure with keenest interest. And, then, what do you suppose he finally deposited in a small heap on the top of the tree-stump?"

"What?" cried all the animals in excited chorus.

"Peanuts!" announced Diggeldy Dan, "just ordinary, everyday, circus peanuts. At least that is what they looked like to me. And so, never thinking, I blurted, 'Oh, peanuts!' (no doubt with a shade of disappointment, for I had really expected something unusual), and then added, 'No, thank you; I don't believe I care for any just now; but do not allow that to keep you from partaking of them.'"

"Partaking of them!" repeated my companion as if unable to believe his ears, large as they were. "Partaking of them?" he exclaimed a second time in the most horrified tone imaginable. And then, probably concluding that my ignorance was wholly responsible for my unhappy speech his expression changed to pitying tolerance. "Partake of them, indeed," said he for the third time. "Why, Friend Clown, do you not realize that there are elephants who look upon the peanut as something more than an article of food? That there are those among us whose thoughts go higher than their stomachs? And what happier hobby could one have—more especially if he be a circus elephant—than that which calls for the collecting of the rarest species of this most delectable nut?"

"Consider this particular specimen, for example," continued Gray Ears, holding one of the peanuts to the better light. "That is the true goober. Note with what a decided yet delicate sweep it contracts near the waist line. Here, on the other hand, is a nut of an entirely different character—the Pindar of the islands. A sailor chanced to hand it to me one day. To you, and to him, perhaps, it is merely a peanut. But to the trained eye of the connoisseur there is a warm, yellow tint in its wrinkled face and a certain sweep to its curves that separate it from its various cousins in the most positive fashion. During the course of my travels thousands upon thousands of nuts have come under my observation and, from them,

I have made this collection of exactly 17 distinct specimens."

"And so he went from one peanut to another, detailing the characteristics of each with all the enthusiasm of your true collector. He had just reached the point where he was explaining that the word peanut was practically unknown to the children of England, while 'monkey-nut' served for a name instead, when, suddenly stopping short and gathering his brows into three immensely deep puckers, he fixed his attention upon something away toward the west."

"Following his gaze I saw a blood-red blotch that fairly flamed far off through the trees."

"Fire!" we both cried, as if in one breath; and then Gray Ears began to laugh at the thought.

"Fire nothing!" said he, "it's the sun making ready for bed."

"Goodness me, so it is!" I exclaimed. "I had no idea it was so late. I hope you will not think me rude, but, really, I must go at once."

"Of course you must," the big fellow agreed, as he led the way from the room. "I fear I have delayed you too long as it is. But, never doubt, I'll have you back at the edge of the littlest town in but a little while more than no time at all. Come—on to my third toe! Hold fast—there! We're off!"

"And with his trunk rolled into position and I clinging with both arms to his leg, Gray Ears started forward with such amazing strides that, had I not been standing on one of his feet, I would surely have thought that he had donned the boots of seven-league shoes. Away we crashed, making straight for the heart of the sunset. Onward we—"

"Hey, Dan! Dan! The Petal Watch! The Petal Watch!" cried Monkey.

"Closing, sure enough," rejoined Diggeldy Dan and a minute later he was skipping away down the menagerie tent calling a good-night to his friends and assuring them he would be back on the morrow to tell them still more of the tale.

Rubbers

One day I saw a funny sight—Our turkey in the yard A-scooting ducklings left and right, Who swam where she was barred. The fluffy sailors said "Quack, quack!" (I thought they laughed behind her back.) "Quack, quack, we don't wear rubbers!"

THE HOME FORUM

An Australian Symphony

Not as the songs of other lands
Her song shall be,
Where dim her purple shore-line
stands
Above the sea!
As erst she stood she stands alone;
Her inspiration is her own.
From sunlit plains to mangrove
strands,
Not as the songs of other lands—
Her song shall be.

—George Essex Evans.

A Browning Society of the Past

In the winter of 1853-54 we lived in Rome, in the Via della Croce, and the Brownings lived in the Bocca di Leone hard by. The evenings our father dined away from home our old donna (so I think cooks used to be called) would conduct us to our tranquil disquisitions, through the dark streets, past the swinging lamps, up and down the black stone staircases; and very frequently we spent an evening with Mrs. Browning in her quiet room, while Mr. Browning was out visiting some of the many friends who were assembled in Rome that year. At ten o'clock came our father's servant to fetch us back, with the huge key of our own somewhat imposing palazzo. It was a happy and an eventful time, all the more eventful and happy to us for the presence of the two kind ladies, Mrs. Browning and Mrs. Sartoris, who befriended us.

I can also remember one special evening at Mrs. Sartoris', when a certain number of people were sitting just before dinner-time in one of those lofty Roman drawing rooms which become so delightful when they are inhabited by English people—which look so chill and formal in their natural condition. This saloon was on the first floor, with great windows at the farther end. It was all full of a certain mingled atmosphere, of flowers and light, and comfort and color. It was in contrast, but not out of harmony with Mrs. Browning's quiet room; in both places existed the individuality which real home-makers know how to give to their homes. Here swinging lamps were lighted up, beautiful things hung on the wall, the music came and went as it listed, a great piano was drawn out and open, the tables were piled with books and flowers. Mrs. Sartoris, the lady of the shrine, dressed in some flowing pearly satin tea-gown, was sitting by a round table reading to some other women who had come to see her. She was reading from a book of Mr. Browning's poems which had lately ap-



"Berkshire Hills," from the painting by Bolton Jones

Photograph by Peter Juley, New York

These Are the Pleasant Berkshire Hills

These are the pleasant Berkshire hills,
Each with its leafy crown;
Hark! from their sides a thousand
rills
Come singing sweetly down.

A thousand rills: they leap and shine,
Strained through the shadowy nooks,
Till, clasped in many a gathering
twine,
They swell a hundred brooks.

A hundred brooks and still they run
With ripple, shade, and gleam,
Till, clustering all their braids in one,
They flow a single stream.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

A Visit to Fiume in 1863

Fiume is itself very pretty, and all the views from it are still more so. The town is not in the least crowded, but, on the contrary, the streets are wide and airy; and the modern aspect of the place, with its bustling commercial sounds and sights, formed a striking contrast to the old-fashioned, walled-in cities I had so lately seen. There was but little Italian to be heard, but much more German, and all the rest Slavonic or Hungarian, Fiume being the only seaport of any importance belonging to Hungary. The port is a good one, and admirably situated, as far as the sea is concerned; its disadvantage lies in being closely surrounded by high mountains, and in the inevitable consequence of steep and laborious roads. To obviate this the Austrian Government, in 1862, constructed a superb road, winding up the valley of the Fiumara—a very narrow ravine leading into the vale which separates the Julian Alps from the Kapella Mountains; this road is continued to Karstadt.

The quays are fringed with blocks of excellent houses, among them a very pretty theater or opera-house, which is kept up for six months of the year. There are several bathing establishments, and a fine swimming-school of large dimensions. One of the handsomest of the quays was crowded with ships, bringing quantities of material from Santorin for making compost; this the Fiumans work so well that a commission from our Royal Engineers had just been there to study their method.

All this, and a number of good shops, form the west end of the town. At the eastern end the old town straggles partly up a steep hill at the mouth of the Fiumara, and a forest of shipping gathers round the old quays. In the midst of this part, where some quaint and grotesquely ornamented old houses attract the eye, a very pretty public garden has been made, running up the gorge, and following the windings of the little river. This gorge is naturally lovely; its nearly perpendicular rocky sides seem but just rent apart one from the other, and if the mountain stream dashed down in freedom it would leave nothing to be desired in its way. But the ravine is filled up with large paper mills and factories, whose smoke funnels (which are not as lofty as the sides of the chasm) render the air thick and filthy; and very curious it was to see the gay colors of the men's dresses, the bright greens of the foliage, and the brilliant southern sky, all dimmed and darkened into a sort of miniature Manchester or Bristol. The stream is pent up into little channels or wooden troughs, and it is only

alongside of the gardens that its then dirty waters are allowed to flow in their own channel.

Above all this, perched on the eastern summit of the chasm, is the Castle of Tersatto, or Tarsat, as it is most called in Fiume—one of those belonging to the old family of Frangipani. The situation is good, and almost any kind of building would have looked well in such a position, with the advantage of commanding such a view.

Fiume, with Veglia, and many others of the beautiful islands at the head of the Adriatic, were in the independent possession of this powerful family for several centuries. They claimed descent from a patrician of Rome, and enjoyed almost royal prerogatives. Veglia, and some other portions of their property, was ceded by them to Venice at the end of the fifteenth century; but they still maintained a magnificent position till 1671.

In spite of the severe blow dealt to Fiume in the opening of the railway from Vienna to Trieste, it is by no means a stagnant city; on the contrary, it is gay and thriving, and hopeful of becoming a very important place. Unlike Dalmatia, with the excellent ports that border her narrow strip of barren territory—"a face without a head behind it"—Fiume has the command of inexhaustible commerce, if only it can bring its abundance to the ships that would then crowd its harbor. From "The Eastern Shores of the Adriatic in 1863," by the Viscountess Strangford.

A Glorified Doll's House

In 1675 Mme. de Thiangne presented to the Duke de Maine a toy, which has long ago disappeared, and for the recovery of which I would gladly exchange many a grand composition of painting and sculpture. It was a sort of glorified doll's house, representing the interior of a salon. Over the door was written, "Chambre des Sublimes." Inside were wax portraits of living celebrities; the Duke de Maine in one armchair; in another La Rochefoucauld, who was handing him some manuscript. By the armchairs were standing Bossuet, then Bishop of Condom, and La Rochefoucauld's eldest son, M. de Marillac. At the other end of the alcove Mme. de La Fayette and Mme. de Thiangne were reading verses together. Outside the balustrade, Boileau with a pitchfork was preventing seven or eight bad poets from entering, to the amusement and approval of Racine, who was already inside, and of La Fontaine, who was invited to come forward. The likeness of these little waxen images is said to have been perfect, and there can hardly be fancied a relic of that fine society which would be more valuable to us in reestablishing its social character. We know not what became of it in the next generation. No doubt, the wax grew dusty, and the figures lost their heads and hands, and some petulant chateleine doomed the ruined treasure to the dustbin.—Edmund Gosse in "Three French Mofalists."

Compensation

Fret not that in thy dwelling-place
The street is silent, the field is bare,
Nor canst thou forth to brighter
space,
Nor sail where summer seas are
fair;
For night by night thy dusky lattice-
bars
Are visited by the journeying hosts of
stars.

—J. G. Wilson.

Right Contemplation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MORTAL man is fearful and almost helpless, because he is almost continually contemplating the wrong thing. He spends all of his time, or nearly all of it, looking in the wrong direction. What is it that mortal man contemplates so continually? Is it not matter, material existence, material living and all of its phenomena; material pleasures, pains and diseases? Deluded from birth, little by little mortal man comes to see nothing else but matter and is drawn more surely into the crushing folds of spiritual oblivion.

Some there have been who knew better. Some there have been who have helped to wake others. Those who knew better were individuals who knew that God is Spirit, that man is spiritual, and that man need look only unto Spirit for all good and find therein freedom and blessedness. The Bible is the book which has sought to compile the evidence and testimony of those who had this better knowledge of Life or God. Centuries before Jesus of Nazareth there was Abraham, who at the behest of wisdom went into a strange country, that is he feared not to look away from the false belief of life in matter, to the strange country, that which he did not at first know, life in Spirit. In the Bible we read of Moses who sought to break the bonds of slavery and Egyptian darkness for all of his people, showing them that even in the dusty desert, as they looked to Spirit, bread was there for food, and water for thirst. Then there was Elijah, who looked always away from falsity to the truth, and so proved to himself and to those who watched him the abundance of Spirit, the life of Spirit, by the breaking of many so-called laws of matter. We read of Daniel, too, who contemplated God, or Principle, even in the land of captivity, and never took his thought from this contemplation, when cruelty would have thrust him to death amid animal ferocity. The spectacle did not enthrall him but steadfastly, seeing only God, good, with him, he could not be hurt by the lions, and so emerged triumphant.

Then, later in the Bible, we read of the man who more than all others helped to break humanity's long dream of life and death in matter, the man whose name was Christ Jesus. Many watched him, many spoke with him, but how many understood? To one he said, "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing." He told Nicodemus that a man must be born again and Nicodemus, with his thought and gaze ever fixed on the sense of life in matter, answered, "How can a man be born when he is old? Can he enter the second time into his mother's womb, and be born?" How far apart were these two viewpoints, yet one was true, the other was mistaken. At the tomb of Lazarus Jesus saw only life where the others saw death. Where his disciples beheld only a few loaves and fishes as they gazed upon the evidence of their senses, the Master perceived plenty for all, for he was not deceived by material appearance. To him Spirit was the only substance and it was this he demonstrated before the multitude.

Christian Science is today again stating just what Jesus declared and proved in all of his words and works. On page 468 of the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says: "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." These are true words and these words demonstrated like those of the Master, reveal the truth of the statement. Christian Science bids its students not to look to the material senses, not to love or fear the false phenomena of matter. It bids them look at, love, and reverence all of the true and ever present testimony of life in Spirit. As they seek earnestly day by day to do this, they will in turn be no longer subject to sin, disease, and death, the fruits of believing life to be in matter; and as they awake from the dream, they in turn help to rouse others and to break the dream of the material senses which testifies falsely to confusion and hopelessness and to the mortal sense of that which it calls life.

The Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, says in "Unity of Good" (p. 42), "With Christ, Life was not merely a sense of existence, but a sense of might and ability to subdue material conditions," and so for those who commence to know and to understand aright his teachings, this same better sense of life unfolds. This explains in part why it is that the students of this Science are known as a happy and a smiling, as well as a healthy people. It is because they have learned the truth concerning God and man, and are daily demonstrating this. With the textbook of Christian Science at hand, right answers to many questions which have never before been rightly solved may be found. Let anyone study it, together with the Bible, and he will see more and more plainly how the works done by Moses were accomplished, how and why Elijah was successful in his exposition of the higher laws of Spirit, how the Hebrew children were able to see the Son of God walking with them as they trod unscathed the fiery furnace; and then later they can know how Jesus escaped from the dire malignity of his persecutors and triumphed over death. As this understanding is assimilated the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words on page 364 of "Miscellaneous Writings" is to some extent realized: "Christian Sci-

ence refutes everything that is not a postulate of the divine Principle, God." And again, in the same paragraph, "It is not a search after wisdom, it is wisdom: it is God's right hand grasping the universe,—all time, space, immortality, thought, extension, cause, and effect; constituting and governing all identity, individuality, law, and power."

A scientific knowledge of God, of good—this is what those men of olden time had whereby they no longer were enslaved as were the others round them. A scientific knowledge of God is what today men need, more than anything else, to break the spell of the downward-looking gaze at the wrong, the hurtful thing; and this scientific knowledge of God is found in Christian Science and nowhere else.

Old Books by the Seine

Very old are the books on the quays; very ancient looking are the bookworms who examine them. Treasures, it is said, have been discovered in these boxes; many a sage is supposed to have carried off volumes that boasted untold age, and bore some precious dedication. Yet you may dig in a box for hours without encountering anything more remarkable than a grammar or a book of psalms or a series of sermons. . . . Opposite, on a bench, sit the booksellers, reading their papers. . . . staring at the omnibuses that rattle across the bridges of the Seine.

No one is pestered to buy a book; you may turn over an entire box and then pass on to the next. No one regards you with suspicion; you may finger a volume and pore over it as long as you please. Should you want something, you must take it over to the bench and demand the price. Perhaps you are overwhelmed by the bookseller's extravagant reply, and say as much; but he, unless conscious of his fault, bids you either buy the book or put it out. No one irritates, not even the impudent young painter who scoffs at the stock of prints, nor even the vague old gentleman who has paid exhaustive attention to a stout volume every morning for months. No doubt he pities him so lets him read. The reader is shabby, perhaps not rich enough to buy the book. He can only read it there, and is allowed to—line by line, page after page, chapter upon chapter. Another sage; shabbier than this one. He, too, is a regular visitor. He also has his book. It was his own once; it had rested on his shelves; it had been beneath his lamp. . . . A third sage; somewhat haunted by the delusion that all old books are treasures. He buys frequently, not expensive books, but those at sixty centimes or a franc; he is not difficult to please so long as the pages are yellow. . . . John F. Macdonald, in "Paris of the Parisians."

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Some Letters From "Barry Cornwall"

Looking over his portfolio of letters received from "Barry Cornwall," James T. Fields included portions of several in his "Old Acquaintance." In February, 1853, he says, Barry Cornwall writes:

"Those famous volumes [of his own works] the advent of which was some time since announced by the great transatlantic trumpet, have duly arrived. My wife is properly grateful for her copy, which, indeed, impresses both of us with respect for the American skill in binding. Neither too gay, to be gaudy, nor too grave, so as to affect the theological, it hits that happy medium which agrees with the taste of most people and disgusts none. We should flatter ourselves that it was intended to represent the matter within, but that we are afraid of incurring the sin of vanity, and the indiscretion of taking appearance too much upon trust."

"I am glad you like Thackeray. He is well worth your liking. I trust to his making both friends and money in America, and to his keeping both. I am not so sure about the money, however, for he has a liberal hand. I should have liked to have been at one of those dinners you speak of. (When shall you begin that bridge? You seem to be a long time about it. It will, I dare say, be a bridge of boats, after all.)"

"I was reading, rather re-reading, the other evening the introductory chapter in the 'Scarlet Letter.' It is admirably written. Not having any great sympathy with a custom-house, nor, indeed, with Salem, except that it seems to be Hawthorne's birthplace, all my attention was concentrated on the style, which seems to me excellent. 'The most striking book which has recently been published here is 'Villette,' by the authoress of 'Jane Eyre,'

peared; and as she read in her wonderful muse-like way she paused, she re-read the words, and she emphasized the lines, then stopped short, the others exclaiming, half laughing, half protesting. It was a lively, excitable party, outstaying the usual hour of a visit; questioning, puzzling, and discursive—a Browning society of the past, into the midst of which a door opens (and it is this fact which recalls it to my mind) and Mr. Browning himself walks in, and the burst of voices is suddenly reduced to one single voice, that of the hostess, calling him to her side, and asking him to define his meaning. But he evaded the question, began to talk of something else—he never much cared to talk of his own poetry—and the Browning society dispersed."

Mrs. Sartoris used to like to speak of a certain luncheon to which Mr. and Mrs. Browning once invited them when they were all staying in some country place in Italy, and which, so she always said, was one of the most delightful entertainments she could remember in all her life. One wonders whether the guests or the hosts contributed most. Each one had been happy, and talked his or her best, and when the Sartoris got up reluctantly to go, saying, "How delightful it had been," Mr. Browning cried, "Come back to sup with us do"; and Mrs. Browning exclaimed, "Oh, Robert, how can you ask them! There is no supper, nothing but the remains of the pie." And then, cries Robert Browning, "Well, come back and finish the pie."—From "Tennyson, Ruskin and Browning," by Anne Thackeray Ritchie.

you will doubtless feel disposed to scatter your small coins abroad on the poor, and, among other things, to forward to your humble correspondent those copies of B—C—s' prose works which you promised I know not how long ago. "He who gives speedily," they say, "gives twice." I quote, as you see, from the Latins.

"I have just got the two additional volumes of De Quincey, for which thanks! I have not seen Mr. Parker, who brought them, and who left his card here yesterday, but I have asked if he will come and breakfast with me on Sunday—my only certain leisure day. . . . We have little or no literary news here. Out poets are all going to the poorhouse (except Tennyson), and our prose writers are piling up their works for the next fifth of November, when there will be a great bonfire. . . . I dare not ask after Mr. Longfellow. He was kind enough to write me a very agreeable letter some time ago, which I ought to have answered. I dare say that he has forgotten it, but my conscience gives me a sting every now and then when I think of him. The next time I am in fit condition (I mean in point of brightness) to reply to so famous a correspondent, I shall try what an English pen and ink will enable me to say."

"My wife heard from Thackeray about ten days ago. He speaks gratefully of the kindness he has met with in America. Among other things it appears that he has seen something of your slaves, whom he represents as leading a very easy life, and as being fat, cheerful, and happy. Nevertheless, I (for one) would rather be a free man—such is the singularity of my opinions. If my prosings should ever in the course of the next twenty years require to be reprinted, pray take note-of the above opinion."

Dawn

The busy nuthatch climbs his tree,
Around the great bole spirally,
Peeping into wrinkles gray,
Under ruffled lichens gay,
Lazily piping one sharp note
From his silver mailed throat;
And down the wind the catbird's song
A slender melody trails along.
Here a crackle chirping low,
There a crested vireo;
Deep in tangled underbrush
Flits the shadowy hermit-thrush;
Coo the dove, the robin trills,
The crows caw from the airy hills;
Purple finch and pewee gray,
Bluebird, swallow, oriole gay,
Every tongue of Nature sings;
The air is palpitant with wings.

—Maurice Thompson.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JAN. 29, 1920

EDITORIALS

Reviving an Old Absurdity

WHEN the public has once been thoroughly awakened to the fact that a condition is and always has been absurd and unnecessary, that condition cannot continue. Thus all manner of flamboyant or subtle advertising could not revive any considerable acceptance of the old concept that the earth was flat, with a highly dangerous edge. So, too, despite many present influences which would unwittingly aid and abet a resuscitation of what has been called influenza, that absurdity can never dupe those who are awake.

The history of the influenza propaganda has never been fully told. Everybody knows, however, that nearly two years ago it reappeared in Spain. In this connection it is interesting to note that Spain was steaming with the vapors of subterranean German influences. Loath as many good Americans were to recognize the fact and combat it, Germany certainly used for its purposes every opening where it could find the least passage. Much of the modern theory of disease and medication had come about through German training in the first place. What was easier, then, than to stimulate through the sensation-loving newspapers, which simply represented a sensation-loving populace, an epidemic of the influenza of the Middle Ages? Just as the Elizabethan Dekker, the Daniel De Foe of a century later, and many another old journalist who was looking merely for horrors, ignorantly spread the suggestion of the whole thing to the multitudes of their times, so the modern periodicals of all sorts took it up. Aided by earnest health boards with their talks, their placards, and their terrifying rules, the mysterious absurdity was soon supposed really to be something.

Meanwhile, in America, Spanish things had come to be the fashion. Spanish comic operas had taken the place of the former Viennese piquancies; with the Russian collapse, Spanish dances had largely superseded the Russian ballets; and Spanish foods had served as novelties in what had formerly been German cafés. America was ready for a well-advertised disease from this, one of the chief neutral countries. Naturally it appeared first in Camp Devens, Massachusetts, where a great division was in training for immediate overseas service. In the overflowing hospitals, those thousands of boys began saying to themselves, "If France is worse than this, I'm not so keen about going." So the same influenza, or influence, spread to the other cantonments, and from them to the mothers and fathers, and sisters and wives who did not see what was being insidiously suggested to them. And then, because such a thing as this cannot be widely advertised without reacting on the perpetrators, it spread even to Germany and Austria.

Unwittingly indeed all this seemed to go on, for it surely showed no wit or wisdom for anyone to lend his efforts to the terrifying of people into the very condition that the enemy would gloat over. And every bit of gloating over this condition in the American cantonments or elsewhere was what made for, in part, the subtlety of the whole propaganda. After the armistice, and when the American legislatures were in session, the so-called epidemic was continually recounted, largely at the instigation of various "interests," for its effect in lobbying. And now again, with important legislative sessions, such as that in New York, going on, there seems to be persistent effort to revive the old absurdity. Nevertheless, the passing of the United States Senate bill which carried an appropriation for the investigation of influenza was accompanied by vigorous protests from several senators, which finally succeeded in greatly reducing the appropriation. It is to be hoped that the bill will be defeated in the House of Representatives.

Amazing though it is that legislators and the public alike scarcely realize how they are being played upon by some of the most autocratic "interests" that have survived the war, it is not surprising that every form of autocracy should try to fatten itself anew on the spoils of the conflict. The temporary power given to such, in even democratic countries, it is urged that the people should perpetuate. Intentionally, so-called epidemics are used to frighten legislative bodies and the public into acquiescing in absolute domination by health boards. It is even insisted that these boards, which at the best are merely administrative in their activities, shall be authorized to make rules, with penalties, which shall have the force of law. Every argument of influenza, with all its supposed influence, is used to justify the establishment of the Department of Health in England, and the similar one in Canada. With it all, however, enlightened physicians probably do not realize how much their whole attitude has been affected by the fact that so much of the ways and means of modern medicine developed in the autocracies of Germany and Austria. The war is not fully won until each and every autocratic way of doing subsides before the true freedom.

Fortunately there is nothing whatever to fear, either from any ridiculous supposition of an epidemic, or from any seeming increment in the campaign for medical domination. Good news must be more truly endemic than sensationalism. It is the privilege of every newspaper, and every other agency that for so long has lent its aid to artifices of horriification, to spread good news and encourage fearlessness. Nobody need be influenced in the slightest by the slogans and other advertising devices of the serum-lovers. New names for, and apparently strange phases of, old forms of superstitious dread cannot really or permanently popularize any kind of influence that is not true. In its alertness the general public needs first of all to preserve its good humor. Even the doctors themselves are bound to see the futility of the propaganda for the control of the whole population of every commonwealth. And in the last analysis nobody need be afraid of fear itself, for awareness keeps every absurdity impotent, whether it be old or whether it purport to be new.

Ernest Denis and the Future of France

ERNEST DENIS, professor at the Sorbonne and president of the Ligue Civique, has abundant faith in the future of France, and those who read his recent statement to this paper on the subject will admit that the professor is well provided with reasons for this faith. His main purpose is to offset the impression, diligently fostered in certain quarters, that, although France has undoubtedly won a great victory, it is a Pyrrhic victory. The Germans, Professor Denis insists, are already declaring that France has suffered such heavy losses that she is incapable of recovering from them. Frenchmen are not surprised that the Germans should say this. Nor are they at all troubled about it, but they are both surprised and troubled over the fact that the friends of France are sometimes inclined to take the same view. "Their panegyrics," Professor Denis says, "sometimes resemble dirges." And so he wishes to reassure the friends of France, and to point out that Frenchmen feel themselves quite strong enough to face any tasks which may await them.

Such an attitude is as welcome as it is most certainly justified. The view which Professor Denis complains of is finding acceptance far too often, both in regard to France, and, in varying degrees, in regard to other countries which helped to meet the brunt of the great war. It has, of course, no foundation in fact, and no support from history. France not only can recover, but is already recovering, by leaps and bounds, and, in doing so, is only repeating what she did fifty years ago. As Ernest Denis very justly recalls, after the war of 1870-71, Bismarck believed that he had placed France beyond the possibility of recuperation. Utterly beaten in the field, torn with dissension at home, burdened with an enormous debt, recovery did indeed seem impossible. And yet, three years later, the debt was discharged, the dissensions healed, and the huge indemnity paid to Prussia was beginning to pour back into France in return for the products of French labor.

Now Bismarck regarded this as an "absurd miracle," but there was, of course, nothing strange about it. The great factor in the wealth of any nation is the labor of its citizens, and not only did the war of 1870-71 leave this ability to work intact, but it aroused Frenchmen to have recourse to it as never, probably, before in the history of the country. What France did in 1871 and in the years that followed, she can do, and is doing again. For France is getting to work, and, with ever greater unanimity, is refusing to be betrayed into adopting any of the many short cuts to the millennium which, today, on all hands, are being so freely offered. "To those charlatans and swindlers," Professor Denis declares vigorously, "who tried to convert her to Bolshevism, France answered that she was resolved to remain a nation, and that she would renounce none of the liberties which she had so dearly acquired. She does not accept the dictatorship of the proletariat nor any other dictatorship." France, in other words, is on the side of law and order, is very much in favor of work as a means to national recovery, and is not at all sorry for herself. She is, therefore, as Professor Denis insists, facing the future with the utmost confidence.

Housing in Canada

CANADA is grappling with the housing question in real earnest. It is little more than a year since the Dominion Government set aside a sum of \$25,000,000 from which advances could be made to provincial governments for the purpose of assisting in housing schemes. Nevertheless, in all the nine provinces measures have either been passed or are being prepared adopting the federal project; whilst, in six of the provinces, housing schemes have been prepared and approved by the federal government and are now in operation.

The outlook, according to Mr. Thomas Adams, town planning adviser to the government, is very encouraging. In an interview with a representative of this paper, he maintained that Canada was not only promoting building, but was steadily raising the standard of building; and that she was doing it without injury to private enterprise, and at only a small financial loss to the government.

Any study of the question must lead to the conviction that Mr. Adams is not at all unduly optimistic. The housing question has been found to be a very thorny subject in practically every country where it has arisen. On few subjects is there a wider range of opinion as to the best policy to pursue. The fact, therefore, that Canada has evolved a plan which, after twelve months' trial, is recognized as really satisfactory is a very considerable tribute to Canadian statesmanship and administrative ability. "Nothing," declared Mr. Adams, the other day, "has happened in the administration of the project to suggest any defect in the system of organization." The scheme, which was inaugurated immediately after the armistice, is really a very simple one. The federal government confines itself to lending money, at a comparatively low rate of interest, and to giving advice and making recommendations concerning the standards and rules to be followed in the schemes. The whole onus of making provision for the actual housing rests, in the first instance, on the provincial governments and, ultimately, upon the local authorities.

If the measure has a weakness it is that it is not obligatory. Practically all the experience in state or municipally aided housing schemes, up to the present time, has gone to show that a greater degree of justice all round is secured if the way is not left open for the influence of private interest to prevent the accomplishment of the scheme in any district. Thus, in the Canadian act, as Mr. Adams admits, there is at present no provision for looking after the interests of those people in particular areas where the local councils are not willing to work under the scheme. To meet such cases, Mr. Adams suggests the arrangement of loans to be granted direct by the provincial government to the individual. But such an arrangement, whilst it might be effective in the matter merely of building houses, would shut out the larger projects of town planning, from which, in town and village alike, much is hoped for the future. It may,

of course, be contended that if a local area desires to adopt the federal scheme, it has only to elect a local council that will carry out its wishes. But the obvious rejoinder is that the housing question in any local area very seldom directly interests a sufficient number of people to turn an election, and that the interests of the minority, often a very small minority, need to be safeguarded.

An Attack on "the Poliss"

EVERY one—or at any rate a great number of people—has heard the "martial story" of Slattery's Mounted Foot. It all happened in Ireland. It could have happened nowhere else. True, the story is, at best, only a fragment, snatched from oblivion by a patriotic song writer, who was able to see the place it should occupy in the history of his country. It is, moreover, wholly mythological. And yet it is very much worth while, for the fact that it is so full of revealing. The hero Slattery is every Irishman of the Irish countryside who ever felt a desire to be "up agin the poliss," and so are all his followers, the "four-and-twenty fightin' men and a couple a stout gossoms."

History does not relate the exact purpose for which this "foine body a men" was formed, nor the immediate object of their one and only expedition. But history does relate that all their deep-laid plans were upset at the last moment, when they were unexpectedly confronted in their march by a notice board bearing the legend "Trespassers prosecuted in accordance with the law." And so the "poliss" were at the back of it. Slattery and his men were not cowards. They were willing to take any reasonable risk, but this risk was not reasonable, and, in a memorable speech, Slattery made the matter clear to his men.

I'm not as brave as lions,
But I'm braver'n a hin,
And he who fights, and runs away,
Will live to fight agin.

And so, after a council of war, they decided to abandon the expedition, and await a more favorable occasion. They retired, in fact, in good order.

Down from the mountains,
Squadrons and platoons,
Came four-and-twenty fightin' men
And a couple a stout gossoms.
The band was playing cautiously
Its patriotic tunes,
To sing the fame, if rather lame,
Of Slattery's light dragoons.

Now, no one who knows Ireland would think of discounting unduly the present state of unrest in that country. On the other hand, no one who knows Ireland would be betrayed, for one moment, into overestimating its importance. Many things are happening in Ireland today which certainly ought not to happen; but many things are happening which cannot, and should not be appraised at their face value. There was, for instance, the attack on the Drombane police barracks, a few days ago. Drombane is in the County Tipperary, not far from Thurles. The attack was at dead of night. The attacking party numbered 150 strong, and the police resisted for four hours, sending up rockets to secure reinforcements. Full details of the struggle are not yet available, but, in the short dispatch from Dublin relating to the incident, emphasis is laid on the fact that "there were no casualties." A low, rambling, whitewashed building—are not all "poliss" barracks in the County Tipperary low, rambling, whitewashed buildings?—by the roadside, with two or three other whitewashed buildings close at hand; 150 fightin' men rushin' to the assault; "the 'poliss' definidin' themselves"—and no casualties! Surely, even Slattery could have done no better!

Nantucket Marooned

QUAINT old Nantucket has always boasted, or her many admiring friends have boasted for her, that the island, resting just a little way off the Massachusetts coast, is "always cool in summer." It might be intimated that, in view of recent events, the slogan could very properly be shortened. The question is indicated: Why specify summer? Brevity makes for clarity, and if the fact is adhered to, as is admittedly the case in the present instance, why not revise the slogan? But the change would alter no previous estimate of Nantucket, even in view of the experience through which that picturesque spot and its people have lately been passing. Being marooned for a few days, or a few weeks, in the winter months, is nothing new to the islanders, and possibly causes less speculation and less concern to them than to some solicitous "off-islanders," as the Nantucketer refers to his friends on the mainland. One, after all, is not inclined to regard as otherwise than picturesque the aspect of Nantucket completely icebound. The prospect, even in fancy, of a view out across the sea of ice and snow toward Buzzards Bay and Cape Cod, has none of that forbidding aspect which a visitor would expect in such a panorama. Isolation is complete, of course, and the prospect of the lifting of the floe can be expected only with the subsidence of the stiff nor'easter.

But isolation at Nantucket is not like isolation in some other places that might be mentioned. This is because there are certain things in Nantucket that are not to be found anywhere else, perhaps, and some of them the very things which many people who have never been marooned at all would like to have for company on an icebound island in the sea, or anywhere else where there was leisure to enjoy and appreciate them. And not the least of the pleasant accompaniments of even an enforced sojourn on Nantucket is the companionship the guest finds, if he be inclined to seek out and "visit" with those who are proud that they have never known another place of residence. Many quaint and intensely interesting tales of the sea are still told by Nantucketers, and some are not mere traditions. History seems always in the making, and anyone who has sat beside a log fire burning brightly in an open fireplace, while the northeast wind whirled clouds of snow about eaves and gables, and listened to a Nantucket sea tale, will admit that it all sounds new.

There is reassurance in the known self-sufficiency of Nantucket and its people, in the times when the ice packs sweep down from the north and close the harbor, shutting

out the boats from the mainland to the west, and closing the channel through which ships bound westward from European ports are wont to pass. The cable and the wireless, of course, keep the islanders in touch with the shore, but this is a fact which does not greatly concern them. The emergency would indeed be extreme, with isolation long continued, when it would be necessary to send an appeal for either food or fuel. Experience has taught the wisdom of preparedness, and Nantucketers are not slow to learn the important lessons. Main Street may be deserted, and the road to Sconset may be drifted "fence high," but there are logs and cordwood in abundance, food and to spare, and there are the Athletic Club, the Ancients Club, the library, and the Historical Association's rooms. Besides, there are stories of the whaling days, days of which even the youngest Nantucketer is justly proud, and which seem to grow better with each telling. The impression might be justified, that if one is to be marooned, even in winter, Nantucket is quite the best of all places to be marooned.

Notes and Comments

IN a biography which forms one of several new works on Baudelaire, the debonair French poet of the Second Empire, there is recorded an amusing story of the poet's interview with an American visitor to Paris, illustrating his well-known trait of unreasoning impetuosity. Baudelaire was a great admirer of Poe, some of whose works he had translated, and so, when he was informed that the visitor in question was an acquaintance of Poe's, he lost no time in finding his hotel and introducing himself. He found the American with his coat off, trying on shoes. But the poet's enthusiasm for Poe was not to be restrained by the rival claims of footwear on the other's attention, and he burst into a volley of eager questions. The stranger, with cool deliberation, said he thought the American poet an "eccentric character." Thereupon Baudelaire, in high dudgeon, swept majestically out of the hotel, exclaiming: "Oh, he's only a Yankee!" No doubt his impressions of Poe's nationality were regulated by the maxim that true genius is not for a nation but for the world.

WHAT is this that Senator Smoot has been telling his compeers about paper? That the United States Government has used no less than forty-eight tons of it recently to print the speeches made in the Senate! Surely he has no need to question whether the Senate "wants to save paper." The facts are sufficient answer. The Senate wants to see its speeches in print. But it looks as if a pretty good circumstantial case could be built up, to show that the Senate is not particularly eager to have its speeches reach the public. For they would reach the public almost wholly through the newspapers, and with the government restricting newsprint to the point where many small newspapers are going out of existence for lack of white paper, few newspapers indeed would find it possible to print Senate speeches in extenso—even if convinced that the public would read them all.

DURING the three years since the American Museum of Natural History began uncovering the old Pueblo ruin in Aztec, New Mexico, that place has become popular with tourists; the latest bulletin of the excavators mentions that more than a thousand American sight-seers made their visits of curiosity last year to what newspaper report has called the "first American apartment house." The term is natural enough; the 400 rooms included in the ancient ruin sufficiently justify it for casual everyday purposes, and the situation, not more than two hours' ride from Durango, Colorado, makes the ruin a convenient point of interest for motorists. Perhaps it occurs to some of them how the builders would have appreciated automobiles when they built the "apartment house," for the quarries from which they evidently carried blocks of sandstone for the walls are more than two miles away, and the prehistoric laborers are supposed to have had no beasts of burden. Their wood they doubtless rafted down a neighboring river from a cedar forest more than a hundred miles distant, and they probably did their timber work with stone axes, thus leaving behind them a colossal example of patience in building construction which may well make modern American visitors thoughtful.

STUDENTS at the larger universities in the United States are generally thought of as well-to-do, if not wealthy. Perhaps it is worth while to take note, therefore, of the fact that the sort of student who "works his way through" college was numerous enough at Harvard, in the year just closed, to earn, in the aggregate, more than \$19,000. This, at least, is the figure arrived at on the basis of returns through the university bureau that aids students to get remunerative work while they are carrying on their regular courses. More than half of the amount, so the Harvard Crimson reports, was earned by men engaged in tutoring. Students serving as clerks got \$1382, as waiters \$1257, and as musicians \$1005. These figures, moreover, disregard summer jobs. They are a good reminder that in the big universities, as outside, there are a lot of steady, resourceful, hard-working, clear-thinking individuals, who count definitely in giving quality and fiber to the mass without getting far enough into the limelight to cast much of a shadow.

ONE could hardly imagine an item of news that would stir the immediate practical interest of more persons, in all other lands where water pours conveniently from a faucet to the touch of a finger, than that which comes from Hagalund. Hagalund is near the better known city of Stockholm, Sweden; and in Hagalund has now been established a plant in which will be produced a new and wonderful faucet, invented by Gustave Wedholm, and covered by patents in seventeen countries. For Mr. Wedholm has invented a faucet which, it is said, cannot leak! Trade papers are congratulating him, and predicting a great future for the new factory, which is already being enlarged. One foresees more and more additions—for who has not longed for a faucet that could not leak?